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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO 95 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Formosa Island Rocked By 'Quake

Terrible Trail Of Death And Destruction

Over 1300 Killed: 3600 Injured

BLAZING FIRE RAGES IN TOWNS

TOKIO, April 21.

Severe earthquake rocked Southwest Formosa early this morning.

It is officially stated that 742 persons were killed and 2,979 injured and nearly 5,000 homes were wrecked

The shock was felt throughout Formosa.

The epicentre is estimated to be at twenty miles northeast of Taichu. Heaviest damage occurred in the towns in the neighbourhood of west Niitaka central mountain range.

Fires have broken out in some towns and are threatening to spread.—Reuter.

(Formosa is an island in the China Sea ceded to Japan by China in 1895 It contains several hot springs. The Island has a population of about 3,000,000).

HEAVY DEATH ROLL

TAIHOKU (Formosa), April 21.

Still more terrible earthquake toll is feared. The casualty statistics have already risen to 1,342 dead and 3,680 injured while the news filtering in from the inland districts indicate worse news when the communications are restored.—Reuter.

Muslim League Demands Inquiry

Govt. Have Made No Case For Karachi Firing They Say

LAHORE, April 21.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League met this evening with the Nawab of Chhatari in the chair. Among those present were Sir Abdul Quayum, Minister, Northwest Frontier Province, Sir Ferozekhan Noon. Minister for Education, Punjab, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan, Mr. K. L. Gauba and Sheik Abdul Majid.

KARACHI FIRING CONDEMNED

The meeting adopted a resolution postponing the annual session of the All-India Muslim League in deference to the wishes of Mr. Jinnah, the President of the League, and passed the following resolution in connection with the Karachi firing:—

"The Council of the All-India Muslim League offers its heartfelt sympathies to the relatives of those unarmed Muslim members of the funeral procession of the late Abdul Quayum, who were killed in the firing at Karachi on March 19, 1935, and condemns the refusal of the Government to appoint a committee of enquiry.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

"In the opinion of this Council if the local authorities had shown necessary patience and foresight blood-shed could certainly have been avoided. We feel that it is the duty of the Government to satisfy the public over the conduct of the local authorities and for this we demand that a committee of enquiry should be appointed forthwith by the Government of India with a majority of non-official elected members of the Assembly to enquire into the justification and necessity for the firing, as in our opinion no case has yet been established by the Government to justify the resort to firing and the use of military on the occasion.

We also demand that adequate compensation should be paid to the relatives of the deceased and to the disabled and that, on the findings of the enquiry committee, persons found guilty of negligence be suitably and adequately punished."—A.P.

WOMAN STABBED TO DEATH

Assailant Makes Away With Ornaments Worth Rs. 400

BELGAUM, April 21.

Gangabai Ketkar, a Brahmin woman, was robbed of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 400 and stabbed to death last night at Shahapur near Belgaum. It is believed that the thief entered the kitchen stealthily and made a surprise attack on her. The beads of her necklace were found scattered on the floor indicating that she had resisted the intruder's attempt to rob her.—A.P.

TO-DAY AT VILE PARLE

KHADI VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Will be opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

AT CHHAVANI BUILDING: AT 6 p.m.

STORM HAVOC IN TIPPERAH

One Dead; 1,500 Houses Razed To Ground And Crops Damaged

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The sub-divisions of Brahmanbaria and Chandpur, both in Tipperah district, have suffered heavily as a result of a severe storm which passed over certain parts thereof last week-end.

In Brahmanbaria, where, in addition to heavy damage to property, a death is reported from the Kasba Police Station, about 1,500 houses were razed to the ground in Sarail Kalikatcha and Koonda Unions, while in Chandpur a large amount of the standing crop over an area of five miles was totally destroyed.—A. P.

NATIONAL OUTLOOK ON EDUCATION

Gandhiji On Record Service Rendered By Fergusson College

POONA CITY, April 21.

Sir C. V. Raman delivered, before a large and distinguished gathering, the main address in the Fergusson College Golden Jubilee celebrations this morning.

Among the numerous messages received, were those from Mahatmaji, Lord Willingdon, Lord Brabourne, and Dr. Sapru.

Gandhiji's message was: "Who can fail to be enthused over the record service rendered by the Deccan Education Society and the Fergusson College in the cause of education. I wish the forthcoming function every success. This is all I have time to send you."

Sir C. V. Raman dealt with the necessity of changing the national outlook towards life, re-orientation of educational system and relations between the teachers and the taught.—United Press.

STOP THIS HORRID CUSTOM

Appeal To Agitate Against Animal Sacrifice At Vajreshwari

With a view to ward off the impending slaughter of thousands of goats in the name of religion on the Amavasya Day at the shrine of Vajreshwari in Thana District, Mr. Mangaldas Trikamdas Jhaveri has issued a public appeal urging the Sanatanist and Aryan Sabhas and other humanitarian associations to agitate through the means of "Kirtans" and other propaganda for winning over the devotees from this horrid custom.

Mr. Jhaveri says that there are yet 12 days before the date of the sacrifice and effective propaganda can be carried on and the lives of thousands of dumb animals saved.

COMMUNICATIONS IN ASSAM VALLEY

SIBSAGAR, April 18.

Two iron-bridges are being constructed over the Dikhow and Dehing rivers at Amguri and Khwang Ghats. The former ghat forms the boundary between the present town of Sibsagar and Rangpur, the old capital of the Ahom Kings who ruled Assam before the occupation of the province by the British.

The work of construction of both the bridges have been taken up by the Public Works Department of the Government of Assam with funds provided by the Road Board. When completed they will provide immense facilities for communication, especially in vehicular traffic, from Dibrugarh to all other parts of the Assam Valley.—A. P.

NEGOTIATIONS INTERRUPTED

Litvinoff Recalled To Moscow To Report To Commissars

FATE OF FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, April 21.

It is officially announced that the pact negotiations between M. Litvinoff and M. Laval have been temporarily interrupted. M Litvinoff has been recalled to Moscow to report to the Council of People's Commissars.

RECIPIENTS OF FRANKLIN MEDAL

Einstein And Sir A Fleming Honoured

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

The Franklin medal was awarded to Prof. Einstein and Sir Ambrose Fleming for their work in the fields of relativity and wireless research respectively.

Each scientist will also get 1,000 dollars from the Franklin Medal Fund created by Mr. Samuel Insull.

KAMALADEVI IN BOMBAY

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening 'en route' to Jubbulpore. She leaves for Jubbulpore by the Calcutta Mail to-day (Monday) night.

INDIA'S TRADE IN MARCH

Visible Balance Of 8,31 Lakhs In Her Favour

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The total imports of private merchandise in March, 1935, amounted to Rs. 12.37 lakhs, and total exports, including re-exports to Rs. 15,66 lakhs. Net exports of private treasure during the month under report were Rs. 4.96 lakhs and total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 8.31 lakhs in favour of India.

Balance of remittances of funds was minus Rs. 3,71 lakhs.—A. P.

SIR FREDERICK CHARLES THOMSON DEAD

Was Scottish Unionist M. P. Since 1918

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 21.

Death has occurred of Sir Frederick Charles Thomson member of the House of Commons.

(Sir Frederick Charles Thomson was called to Bar (Inner Temple) in 1904.

He served with the Scottish Horse in Egypt and Solonika with the Lovat Scouts and was severely wounded.

Sir Frederick was junior Lord of the Treasury in 1923, and 1924-28 after which he was Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household in 1928-29 and in September-Nov. 1931.

He was Unionist M.P. from South Aberdeen since 1918).

Hindi As Medium Of Instruction

Indore Conference Advocates Its Introduction In Schools

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDORE, April 21.

At the resumed sitting of the Sammelan this morning a resolution that Hindi be used as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges in India was moved by Principal Dvivedi and carried unanimously.

DEWAS (JR.) CONGRATULATED

Another resolution moved by Pundit Giridhari Sharma congratulating the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) for adopting Hindi as his Court language was also passed. Gandhiji was in the chair. Punditji's definition of 'Raja' as meaning Foster Father of his subjects using all his wealth and resources to promote their weal comparing his position to that of the sun whose heat causes clouds bringing rain on the earth was well received by the audience.

HISTORICAL SECTION

Pelting hail associated with thunderstorm interfered with the afternoon session of the Historical Section, presided over by Prof. Jayswal of Patna.

The Prime Minister was "At Home" this evening to Gandhiji and the distinguished guests included Their Highness' and the A. G. G.

HINDI UNIVERSITY FOR INDORE?

INDORE, April 20.

A deputation on behalf of the proposed Hindi University to be founded in Indore waited on Gandhiji to-day and explained that the new University would have an industrial bias and would impart instruction up to the post-graduate classes through the medium of Hindi in all subjects.

It was suggested that that the proposed Hindi Teachers' College be affiliated to the University and stationed in a central place like Indore from where expert instructors could easily be sent out to all parts of India.

Gandhiji appreciated the proposal.—A. P.

HINDI AS COURT LANGUAGE

"Conference Congratulates Dewas (Junior)

INDORE, April 21.

At to-day's morning session, the Hindi Conference passed a resolution deploring the death among others of Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Raja of Kalakankar.

On the motion of Principal Ramagya Dwivedi a resolution was adopted recommending Hindi as the medium of instruction and examination for the schools under the Ajmer Education Board.

The conference also congratulated the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) for recognising Hindi as the court language and other States where Hindi was the predominant language of the people were urged to follow the example of the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior).—A. P.

Labour's Role In Struggle For Freedom

T. U. C. EXECUTIVE'S CALL TO WORKING CLASS

Decision Not To Participate In War

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Except for one disturbance created by the adherents of the Ultra-Leftist Bengal Labour Party the proceedings of the Trade Union Congress this evening were quite smooth.

The Executive met all day and recommended several resolutions. The first important resolution called upon the workers to participate in the national struggle for Independence. Stirring speeches were made on it by Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan and Ruiker.

The Delhi agreement with the Trade Union Federation setting up a Joint Committee and the agreement with the "Reds" were ratfied unanimously.

Mr. M. R. Masani's resolution against participation in war was also carried.

A feature of the meeting was the appearance on the platform of four or five riverside workers and Khansamas who related in a simple and touching manner their hardships and sufferings. Two young boys aged 12 also spoke of the life of juvenile workers.

The Congress meets again for the final session to-morrow when the thorny question of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union comes up for settlement.

SIGNIFICANCE OF "RED FLAG"

Mass Struggle & Sacrifice

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The 14th session of the Trade Union Congress met this evening with the membership increased during the past year from 55,000 to about 80,000.

"This piece of red cloth" said Hariharnath Sastri, President hoisting the red flag "represents the workers' struggle and thousands of lives devoted and sacrificed in its cause."

The Congress met in a jubilant atmosphere.

Another feature of the session is the appearance on the scene of a new group of Congress Socialists like Acharya Narendradev Messrs Ali Bahadur Khan, Masani and Khedgikar including the president himself

STOP PRESS

NEW BULGARIAN CABINET.

SOFIA, April 21.

M. Tocheff formed the government of a national character representing the main political parties and approved by the King. It consists of M Tocheff as Premier, General Atanasoff as Minister of Interior, General Tzaneff for war, Riazkoff for Finance and Kiossievanoff for Foreign portfolios.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS & PROTEST NOTE

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, April 21.

The asseveration that Germany did the right thing in leaving the League forms the general text of to-day's comments supporting Government's protest note. Germany's conscription step which was in the interests of the sincerity of German politics, could no longer be postponed, says "Germania."

Germany is taking the Geneva resolution rather seriously, says "Berliner Tageblatt," while the local "Anzeiger" remarks that the Powers should recognise that German protest expresses only what the whole of the German people thinks.

FRENCH PILOT KILLED

Fate Of Madagascar-France Record Flight

PASSENGER ALSO INJURED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NAIROBI, April 21.

Finat, the well-known French speed pilot and his passenger, Comte Deforges, attempting the flight record from Madagascar to France, crashed on the slopes of Kilima Njaro having caught dangerous air currents around that mountain.

Finat was killed and Comte Deforges is seriously injured but out of danger.

The pair previously tried to establish the record outward flight.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR IN BOMBAY

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning and is putting up with Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

Sir Tej Bahadur declined to give any interview to the Press. He will sail for England to-morrow (Tuesday).

AIR MAIL AT KARACHI

KARACHI, April 21.

The airmail from Croydon left at 9 this morning. The airmail from Croydon arrived at 2-30 this afternoon and left for Singapore at 5 p.m. The Lahore airmail left at 5-20 p.m.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Graduate, Undergraduate, Male, Female, Trained Teachers, B.A., M.A., B.T., S.T.C., for Local as well as up-country Schools. Immediately apply with full particulars certificates, salaries required. Box No. 4086, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—(1) A trained and ex(perienced Midwife (B.P.N.A.) for the Municipal Dispensary Haliyal on Pay Rs. 30—1—1 to 45. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Kanarese and Marathi knowing essential. (2) Teachers, B.A., B.Sc., for the Municipal A. V. School on Pay Rs. 35—5—2 to 70. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Kanarese knowing essential. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, qualification and past experience to the undersigned on or before the 5th May, 1935. A. C. Kittur, President, Municipality Haliyal, Dt. N. Kanara, Municipal Office, Haliyal. (20-4-35) 9981.

Wanted unemployed young men and retired Government officers to represent the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Ltd., Madras, on both Salary and Commission. The Society advances 6 per cent. loans on security of House Properties to its Policyholders. For particulars apply to: The Secretary, 237, Angappa Naick Street, Madras, or Branch Secretary, Gopipura, Setan Falia, Surat and Mr. K. N. Subba Rao, Branch Secretary, 198|12, Chiman Baugh, Tilak Road, Poona 2. (9949).

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Wanted one Assistant in the Textile and one in the Mechanical Engineering Departments of the Institute from 1st June 1935. Salary Rs. 110—10—170. Probationary period one year. Applicants should forward two copies of application giving full details as regards age, qualifications, practical experience, etc., with true copies of testimonials to reach the Principal & Secretary, before 15th May. (9982).

Wanted experienced Gujarati Graduate for Head Master's Post at Jafarabad (Kathiawar). Apply Secretary, Box 5012, Bombay, 9. (4084)

Wanted a G.D.A., well-experienced and proficient in Accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 4080, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a Graduate with Sanskrit and English. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to the Secretary, Kothari High School, Kadi. (9988).

Wanted—Some qualified G.D.A.s to work as Accountants. Practical experience necessary. Pay according to qualifications and past experience. Apply Box 4077, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Hindu Nurses, fully qualified and trained. Gujerati knowing for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Free quarters and light. Write at once with pay and testimonials to Honarary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (4048).

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Branch Manager and a Lady Typist for a shop of a Motor Accessories, for particulars apply to Box No. 4075, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a thoroughly qualified Accountant on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with future prospects. Must have sufficient experience of a Life Office's Accounts works. Apply with full particulars of past experience and present occupation to the Premier General Assc. Co., Ltd., Exhibition Road, Patna. (9945).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel and Restaurant '& Bar. Two minutes' walk from Central Station. Airy rooms, excellent food, Board & Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. (4083).

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Why Despair?—Get Sound Training and befit yourself for a brilliant billet. Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House alone conducts classes regularly for Cambridge Senior, Punjab Matriculation and Ajmere Intermediate. Best coaching by experts. Apply immediately. (9173).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Borrow Wisely. For Straightforward Small-Loan-Transactions. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3941)

Wanted Rs. 5,000 for good party to increase business at low rate. Write Box No. 4061, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

Shortly opening General Stores desires connection with manufacturers or agents for everyday merchandise. Apply Box No. 4076, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

The centre of supply Pure Ghee in Bombay is at Mudi Bazar (Kazi Syed Street) Mandvi. Here members of the Ghee Merchants' Association supply Pure Ghee of all sorts in whole, half or quarter tins at market price. (3997).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal and Bai Gulabbai his wife and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Velabai, widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 29th April, 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings standing thereon situate near Carmichael Road containing by admeasurement about 551.24 square yards and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Framroze Ardeshir Vakil, on the West partly by the property belonging to the said Fromroze Ardeshir Vakil and partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Framji, on the North by the property formerly belonging to R. D. Sethna but now to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. and on the South by the property of the said Framroze Ardeshir Vakil and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C Altamount Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at No. 14 Hammam Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 28th April, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Shalimar" Perry Road, near Dr. D'Monte's Park, Bandra, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield suites, portable H. M. V. gramophone, Singer Sewing Machine (Treadle), Vicker's hand sewing machine, show cases, writing tables, bedsteads, wardrobes, almyrahs, dressing Chests of Drawers, screens, dressing tables, card-tables, hatstands, large Persian carpets, plated and China ware, teapoys, palm, stands, brassware, revolving book-stand, electric-table lamps, etc. 1 "Citroen" Saloon motor car in perfect running order.

The property of C. Gray, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices

SCRAP IRON FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the purchase of Scrap Iron and old machinery parts. The same should be addressed to the Agents, Khatau Makanji Mills, Ltd., Haines Road Byculla, Bombay and should reach them at the latest on 25th April, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). A deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany each tender as earnest money. The Agents are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. The above goods can be inspected at the mill premises on any working day between 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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Haines Road, Byculla.
(9942)

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Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
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	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	30 April
Hakozaki Maru	10500	13 May

COLOMBO MARSEILLES LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	25 April
Kashima Maru	10000	8 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	8 May
Taiyo Maru	14500	24 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	12600	20 May

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY THREE SHOWS: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

THOUSANDS HAVE VOCIFEROUSLY APPLAUDED THE NEW & LATEST

WHEELER AND WOOLSEY

MUSICAL COMEDY EXTRAVAGANZA

KENTUCKY KERNELS

The five-year old boy prodigy

SPANKY McDONALD

In the merriest melange ever screened

FUN—FROLIC—LAUGHTER

Plans Open. Book Early.

TO-MORROW'S 10 P.M. SHOW WILL BE IN AID OF THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE FUND

The CARLTON

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Wheeler & Woolsey

are breaking all non-stop laugh records WITH THEIR GREATEST HIT "COCKEYED CAVALIERS"

TO-DAY AT 10 A.M.
Special benefit show in aid of THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE FUND

"BODY and SOUL"

WITH
ELISSA LANDI
CHARLES FARRELL
By kind permission of
FOX FILM CORP (INDIA) LTD.
AT
THE CARLTON

WHICH is NOBLER?

LOVE or REVENGE ?

AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S Greatest Picture

Aparadhi

will solve the problem

Featuring:—
MADHAV KALE RAMPYARI

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum.

TO-DAY 4 SHOWS:
2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-30.

Forthcoming Punjab Traders Conference

LYALLPUR, April 20.

Brisk preparations are being made for the success of the Punjab Traders Conference which will be held here on 26th, 27th and 28th April under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.

A big plot has been selected for holding the Conference. Various Sub-Committees are working in right earnest.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7)

Chiaotung University at Shanghai to offer courses on automobile engineering, in addition to a training school for automobile technique conducted under the joint auspices of the Council and the Inter-Provincial Traffic Commission.—Bulletin of International Relations Committee of Nanking.

"We Are Servants Of British Government"

PENSIONERS OF INDIA DISTRUST INDIAN GOVERNMENT

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"The Morning Post" writes:—

Pensioners on the Indian Establishment (Civil and Military), crowded Caxton Hall, Westminster, and expressed regret and disappointment that the India Bill, as amended in Committee failed to secure to them their rights.

Their primary grievance was against the clauses of the Bill under which the obligation to pay them their pensions was placed on the Indian Federal Government and not on his Majesty's Government.

The meeting unanimously agreed to send a memorial to Members of Parliament pointing out that the India Bill did not secure to them the safety of their pensions; that the Bill was defective, since it did not contain the obligation of the Crown to see that the money required to pay their pensions was remitted from India.

Brigadier-General Carruthers, who presided, said that the meeting had been called, not for the purpose of attacking the general policy of the India Bill, but to appeal to Members of Parliament to see that their pensions were paid not by the Federal Government of India but by the British Government. They were told their pensions were safeguarded, but for the protection to be effective it was imperatively necessary that that safeguard should be embodied in the Bill.

"THE CONTRACT"

"We base our claim for this protection," continued General Carruthers, "on the fact that we have always been the servants of the British Government. Those of us who draw military pensions received our commissions from the King. It was also signed by the Secretary of State for War, while the Covenant of the Indian Civil Servant was signed by the Secretary of State for India.

"Under the India Bill," the chairman added, "it appears to us that we are being relegated to the position of servants of the Indian Government. That is a position for which we did not contract, about which we were not consulted, and which we are not prepared to recognise."

The British Government, he continued, was responsible for introducing the changes in India—changes about which they had had no say, and which many of them regarded with considerable distrust. If by any mischance or miscalculation the Federal Government of India neglected to send their money, it was only ordinary justice that the British Government should be prepared to see that if the unexpected happened they were not robbed of their livelihood.

The Secretary of State, said the Chairman, had stated that default on the part of India was unthinkable. It was, General Carruthers commented, difficult to understand the tactics of the Government and the Conservative leaders in regard to Indian pensioners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lionel Haworth said that had they been told that they would have to depend on the Indian Government for their pensions and pay, none of them would have gone to India.

"We went to India in the service of the King," he declared, "and we naturally thought that the British Government would be responsible for us. In all past history that has been the case. The Government cannot change the contract under which we joined."

Continuing, Sir Lionel said that all Sir Samuel Hoare had promised was to act as Post Office for India.

Congress had told them that they would repudiate British debts, and yet Sir Samuel Hoare was not prepared to contemplate any default.

It was time that they took measures to show the Government that from their experience of India they were far from satisfied. Their pensions were payment for work already done.

Sir Robert Gilan addressing the meeting as "My fellow victims," dealt with the question from the point of view of civilian pensioners. He said that the cupboard of the Finance Department of the Government of India was bare.

The resolution, submitted by Colonel S. L. Craster, stated that the effect of placing the obligation for the payment of pensions on the Indian Federal Government altered the status of military officers on the Indian Establishment from that of holding the King's Commission to that of Military Officers holding the Indian Viceroy's Commission only.

Further, that to transfer the liability to provide funds for the purpose of the payment of their pensions from the Secretary of State and Parliament to an Indian Assembly which could repudiate such payment was a breach of guarantee.

How China Tackles Her Road Problem

UNIVERSITY COURSES IN AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING

During the last few years highway construction in China has made considerable progress under the enthusiastic co-operation between the Government and the people. At first it was undertaken separately by the various provinces each having a limited programme of its own. It was not until after the inauguration of the National Economic Council in 1931 that co-ordination in the construction of highways in the various provinces had been deemed advisable.

In the first stage of road development, the Council limited its effort only to supervising the construction of highways in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. So far six highways have been completed under the Council's supervision, namely: the Nanking-Hangchow, Shanghai-Hangchow, Nanking-Wuhu, Soochow-Kashing, Suancheng-Changhing and Hangchow-Hweichow highways, totalling over 983 km. On the initiative of the Council, an Inter-Provincial Highway Traffic Commission has been organized, providing many facilities for inter-provincial highway traffic and removing many inconveniences that stand in the way of the free movement of motor vehicles.

The Council's highway activities have been later extended to four additional provinces, including Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Honan, forming a seven-province highway system of a total length of about 22,000 km. Including 7,000 km. of the existing road, the Council has up to October last made it possible to complete the construction of over 14,700 km. Subsequently, the building of over 1,100 km. in Fukien province has been placed under the Council's supervision 470 km. of roads in that province have been completed. The roads now available for traffic in both the seven provinces and Fukien are over 15,270 km.

In the North West, two main trunk highways are under construction, the Sian-Lanchow and the Sian-Hanchung Highways. The former highways is 750 km. long and is the main connecting line between Shensi and Kansu Provinces. Up to October last, 150 km. of roadbed, 27 bridges and 40 culverts have been constructed. The Sian-Hanchung Highway is 390 km. long, forming an important trunk line between the three provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Szechuan. The section between Sian and Paochih being already existent, what remains to be constructed by the Council is the stretch from Paochih to Hanchung, 220 km. long. The construction of this line is already under way. Apart from the construction of highways, the question of highway transport in the North West has also engaged the attention of the Council. A special office has been installed to look after the questions of traffic control, building of bus stations, business operation, highway patrol and maintenance.

INTER-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM

In order to make plans for the inter-provincial highway system and to improve the building and maintenance of highways, investigations have been made into the traffic conditions and actual mileage of the various inter-provincial highways, their building materials and places of production, and petroleum possibilities in Szechuan Province.

For the training of highway personnel and automobile mechanics, the Council has asked the

(Continued in Col. 5)

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KARNATAK POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Mrs. Kamaladevi And Dr. Hardiker's Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)
KUNDAPUR. (By Mail).

Shrimathi Kamaladevi, Chairwoman of the Reception Committee, Dr. Hardikar and party toured the Taluka Headquarters of South Kanara District in connection with the Karnatak Political Conference. They visited Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur, met Congress workers, enrolled Reception Committee members, and addressed public meetings.

They were received with enthusiasm everywhere, particularly in Udipi where Mr. Vittal Kamath presided over the meeting. At each place the speakers emphasized the need of holding the Conference by pointing out that depression had settled over the country after the close of the C. D. movement and a great deal of diffidence was being experienced by workers who were assailed by doubts and suspicions, and in order to clear this stagnant air up by a free discussion of different views a Conference was essential. This alone would help to start afresh with a new and clear-cut programme. From large numbers that have enrolled themselves as members of the Reception Committee it is evident that people have grasped the significance of the Conference.

Mrs. Kamalabai Talcherkar, Captain of the Women Volunteers, is also in the party, trying to do propaganda for the Women's Conference and enrol members for its R. C. as also Volunteers. The response from the women has exceeded expectation.

The ladies of Dibrugarh presented an address of welcome to Mrs. Amrit Kaur who reached there from Golaghat on Tuesday.

Mahableshwar Co-operative Society

(From Our Correspondent.)
MAHABLESHWAR, April 20.

The first general meeting of the Mahableshwar Urban Co-operative Credit Society was held in the Native General Library here on Friday under the presidency of Mr. Hamid A. Ali, Collector of Satara.

A short programme was gone through and officer-bearers were elected.

Mr. Y. G. Gaitonde, Senior Inspector of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Satara, had specially come for the purpose.

Khansaheb A. Munshi, B.A., retired Dy. Collector, stressed upon the audience and the members in particular the importance of co-operation, mutual trust, honesty and above all keeping of clear and correct accounts. He also added his mite in coming forward to purchase a few shares of the Society, thus encouraging others to follow his example.

Speeches were made by some of the guests present and they also eulogised the advantages of starting C. C. Society here especially for giving a helping hand to petty merchants and agriculturists.

The Collector in wounding up the proceedings pointed out the advantages of 'Hundi systems' for the benefits of the members and share-holders and said the local Mamlatdar's Office was open at all times for the financial transactions of the Society.

He also quoted an example of cheque system as introduced in Walva Taluka in the District and hoped it would have far-reaching effects upon the agriculturists in the payment of their land-revenue and other dues. He wished every success to the new Society.

The proceedings terminated with garlanding and Pan distribution and singing by the local scouts from the Marathi school here.

A. I. HUMANITARIAN DAY AT BANGALORE

Branch Formed At Its Celebration

(From A Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of Shri Shanti Jain Library and Shri Jain Nav Yuvak Mandal, Bangalore, the All-India Humanitarian Day was celebrated in Bangalore City Y. M. C. A. Auditarium on the 16th inst., under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty. The day being 2462nd Birthday Anniversary of Lord Mahavir was specially suited to the occasion.

The President in his opening remarks referred to the importance of the day, laying a special stress upon the doctrine of Ahimsa, propounded by the great Tirthankar whose Birthday Anniversary was being celebrated that evening.

The opportunity was also availed of by opening a Bangalore Humanitarian League. Donations were immediately announced and a sum of about Rs. 250 was promised for the working of the League.

Alleged Train-Wreckers Arrested

RANGOON, April 21.

Five Burmans have been arrested in connection with the Mandalay Mail Train disaster last December.

It is alleged that the police seized from them train-wrecking implements. It is also stated that the arrested persons are a gang of train-wreckers who confine their nefarious activities in the neighbourhood of Penwegon and Tawgywein railway station.—A. P.

BRISK CANVASSING FOR THANA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 21.

Brisk canvassing is going on for the triennial election of the Thana Municipality to be held on May 4 next.

The following are the 52 candidates for 21 seats out of which two are reserved for Muslims and one for depressed classes:—

Ward No. 1:—13 candidates for 5 seats—Messrs. A R Deval, D K Ovalekar (sitting), C T Randive (sitting), W N Ruikar, W A Rege, B G Pandit (sitting), Y L Nakhwa, K B Nakhwa, D D Nakhwa, N B Vadhavkar, G S Chavan, L S Tanpure (sitting), and Dr. G V Dandekar.

Ward No. 2:—13 candidates for 5 seats—Messrs. S M Abhyankar (sitting), R G Pradhan (sitting), P M Lombar (sitting), M S Kaldate, Hanumanbakas Lalchand Kanaiyalal C Shah, Harjivan Jadhavji Thakkar, Dhaniram R Teli, Y L Tandel, D M Nadkarni, P S Jogalekar, B R Kharote and S K Padke.

Ward No. 3:—10 candidates for 5 seats—Messrs. P V Joshi, D M Damle, B H Taraporewalla (sitting), F S Patel (sitting), K N Kotwal, J B Pimenta, K A Deshmukh, M S Tanpure (sitting), K L Ghule, (sitting) and K B Shinde.

Ward No. 4:—7 candidates for 3 seats—Messrs. E G Almeida, G B Walavalkar (sitting), G L Joshi, Govindlal Jugaldas, S D Samant (sitting), Rupchand Hazarimal and Dr. T Wells (President).

Muslim Ward No. 5:—7 candidates for 2 seats—Messrs. Kasamali Fatehali Thanawalla (sitting), Shaikh Musa Usman (sitting), Jan Karim Khoja, Khairu Mahomed Khatik, Alimahomed Murji, Abdul Sultan Kasamali, Jaffarali Karimbhoy Khoja.

Depressed Class Ward No. 6:—2 candidates for 1 seat—Messrs. K R Kajrolkar and D K Ambedkar (sitting).

URGENT NEED FOR GRANTING REMISSIONS

Thana Deputation Waits On Revenue Member

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 20.

The need for granting remissions in land assessment to the agriculturists of the Thana District was impressed upon the Revenue Member of the Bombay Government, when a deputation waited upon Khan Bahadur D. B Cooper, Finance Minister, recently at the Bombay Secretariat.

These representatives of the agriculturists and Khatedars of the Thana District submitted that remissions were necessary because the prices of farm produce had gone down and further because they had suffered considerable damage as a result of the frost. The Revenue Member's attention was also drawn to the fact that remissions had already been granted to the agriculturists in the Kolaba and Bombay Suburban Districts.

The deputation was assured by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper that the matter would be considered sympathetically.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

Dispute over a water-tap was said to have led to a serious affray at 14, Kamatipura Lane on Sunday morning, in which Amjat Ismali sustained several injuries. The suspect took to his heels.

The police are searching for the absconder.

MORE FUNDS WANTED

Shahpur Village Fire Echo

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, April 20.

Mr. M. K. Jadhav, the District Deputy Collector of the Bhiwandi Prant, Chairman of the Relief Committee, has started a fund to help the villagers of Kharda (in the Shahpur Taluka) which was reduced to ashes by a devastating fire that broke out in February last, as a result of which an old woman and a child were burnt to death and the village property valued at Rs. 50,000 was destroyed.

It appears the response is not adequate as a sum of Rs. 500 in cash and kind has been collected so far. The Shahpur Taluka Local Board has contributed Rs. 50; and the Thana District Local Board Rs. 150. In order to rebuilt houses, it is understood, the Thana Collector has sanctioned a free grant of timber.

Jagatguru Sankaracharya At Arrah

ARRAH NAWADA, April 20.

His Holiness Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakotti Peetam reached Arrah on the 17th of April and was duly received by the leading citizens and Sanatanists. Yesterday the local Asthikas and Sanatanists had a darishan of His Holiness and later His Holiness gave an illuminating address on "Karmaphala" and "Karmavasana". The same evening His Holiness addressed a huge gathering of about 2000 in Sanskrit on "God, the fountain source of eternal bliss", for about two hours. This was faithfully interpreted to the audience in Hindi by Pandit Copalasastri of Andra desh.

A welcome address was presented to His Holiness at this meeting by the local Sanatanists.—A. P.

BOY BURNT TO DEATH

Parents Arrive Too Late

COCHIN, April 21.

The ghastly story of a fire accident, which resulted in the death of a boy of 8 at Irinjalakuda in Cochin, is received here.

It is reported that the parents of the boy belonging to the Pheriingies community were away at the time of the tragedy. The boy who was sleeping inside was burnt to death before the arrival of the parents. The beautiful bungalow was also burnt to ashes.

The cause of the fire is not known. The police are investigating into the affair.—United Press.

INTERNED DETENUE SENT TO JAIL

NOAKHALI, April 20.

For breach of internment rules Sjt. Pulakesh De has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years under section 6 (1) of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act by Moulvi Saleh Ahmed, Special Magistrate, Noakhali.

Accused was a detenu interned within the Lakshmipur Police Station of this district. He was directed by a Government order to report himself at the nearest thana every day at 9 a.m. The accused violated the aforesaid order by not attending the thana.

He contended that he was physically unable to attend the thana as he was ailing at that time.

The trial Magistrate, however, found him guilty and sentenced him as aforesaid.—United Press.

The Dharwar District Judge, Hon. Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, (I. C. S.), paid a visit to the Dharwar-Wanita Sewa Samaj with his wife who became a First-class member of the same

DRINK

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FREE HOLIDAY TRIP

120 Days Australia or China and Japan

ALL FOR 12 STOPPERS

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

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We have pleasure in announcing a scheme, in which YOU may participate and secure a Free Holiday Trip either to Australia, or China and Japan, or Ceylon.

RULES.

(1) In exchange for 12 "Red Tower" Lager Beer bottle stoppers, a receipt will be issued bearing a number. IT IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED THAT STOPPERS SHOULD NOT BE PURCHASED FROM BARS AND CAFES.

(2) Any number of stoppers, being a multiple of 12, may be sent in (i.e. any one presenting 48 stoppers will receive 4 receipts and so on).

(3) The 5 lucky receipts will be exchanged for free cruise tickets or prizes as follows:—
a. A free 120 day return passage to Australia
or
A free 60 day return passage to China and Japan.
b. A free 90 day return passage to Colombo.
c. Consolation prizes will be given to each of 3 other successful numbers.

(4) The announcement of Lucky numbers will be made at the Taj Mahal Hotel Ball room after dinner on Saturday 1st June 1935. Lucky number holders will be notified by Registered post on Monday 3rd and also in the local papers.

RED TOWER LAGER is more than a quencher. It is nutriment, nourishment, a necessity. For it contains ingredients that enrich blood, build bodies, and give young vitality. Its flavour is unforgettable. For Red Tower is made in the same way as Continental lager.

(5) In case the holder of a lucky receipt is not interested in the cruise awarded, we will purchase the receipt for the full value of the trip or he may select another trip up to that value arranged to suit him. Alternatively, HE MAY USE THE VALUE OF THE PRIZE CRUISE TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF A TICKET TO EUROPE.

(6) Stoppers may be exchanged for receipts any day up to 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 30th May only.

(7) The Holders of the Lucky numbers may travel at any time convenient to themselves, but not later than 31st March 1936.

(8) The members of the staff of India International Company are debarred from taking part in the above scheme.

(9) Up-country competitors may send their stoppers by registered post only. No responsibility is accepted for stoppers lost or delayed in transit.

(10) No correspondence will be entered into and in case of dispute the decision of the agents will be final and legally binding.

Stoppers may be exchanged for receipts from:—

The Agents:—
India International Company,
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Red Tower Lager

FROM ALL HOTELS, BARS and DEALERS

AGENTS:— India International Co., BOMBAY.

Starving Bhils Of Panchmahals

NEED FOR URGENT RELIEF

(By Kamalashanker Pandya)

For nearly six months out of 12, the entire Bhil peasantry of Dohad and Jhalod talukas in the District of Panchmahals in Gujarat, remain in a state of chronic starvation. These Bhil peasants, the original dwellers and owners of this part of the district numbering about a lakh; are the real tillers of the soil, and on their labour and exploitation has come into existence a social superstructure of money-lenders and sowcars often charging 100 per cent interest.

To meet the excessive demands of money-lenders, landlords and Government the Bhil has to overwork himself, but even when the season is over, he finds that everything he had produced has been surely but invisibly snatched away from him.

The Bhil in this way is subjected to perpetual slavery and has to subsist on a low level of existence, and low standard of living. His resources being thus limited, the productivity of the soil also cannot be utilized to the fullest extent.

With primitive method, mode and implements of production, inherited thousands of years ago, he still goes on ploughing his solitary field unmindful of the scientific development going on around him.

Perpetual Toiling

He, and his whole family work to satisfy their masters, and the greater the demands, keener the exploitation, harder and still harder the Bhil works and drudges on. Naturally the Bhil has low power of resistance and falls an easy prey to disease and starvation. From enquiries I could make, it was revealed that due to lack of vitality in the last 3 months not less than 200 Bhils died of influenza in Dohad and Jhalod talukas for starvation and disease shorten his life.

This month even in the tank situated in the heart of the Dohad town, one will find Bhils, men women and children who have left their fields seeking employment and livelihood, as a last resort digging the root of the lily flowers to sell them or use them for their meals.

And the same is being done in the interior also. The whole scene is so pathetic that the social system that compels them to this requires to be thoroughly overhauled.

Agricultural Indebtedness

The main burden on the Bhils which must be immediately redeemed is agricultural indebtedness and drastic reduction in land revenue. The disease is desperate and requires desperate remedies. Without liquidation of debts the Bhil will never be a free man, will never be an intelligent, self-supporting and respected man.

To stimulate production, to add to his material belongings, to preserve what he produces, the unbearable burden of land taxation should be reduced by 50 per cent at least. There are only two causes to which all his miseries are traceable. All other attempts are bound to be futile as has happened every where.

The cause of the Bhils has been neglected so far. People are not aware that in this 20th century, conditions of 15th century are also existing side by side. We can never have social development, social liberation if these vast masses are allowed to remain in darkness as at present. For their amelioration, they must be mobilized and galvanized.

A tragic scene in the tank, situated in the heart of the Dohad Town: The Bhils digging out roots of flowers for sale and for use as food.

A Bhil couple picking up roots of flowers for their "daily bread."

A group of Bhil peasant family who have left their homes and fields in search of food.

Another pitiable sight in a Dohad tank.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 20.

The following are League football results:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 1 Huddersfield 0; Birmingham 2 Sunderland 2; Blackburn 6 Everton 2; Leeds 1 Aston Villa 1; Liverpoo 6 Chelsea 0; Manchester City 1 Preston 2; Middlesbrough 0 Grimsby 2; Portsmouth 0 Wolverhampton 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1 Leicester 1; Stoke 4 Tottenham 1; West Bromwich 4 Derby 3.

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool 3 Notts County 1; Bradford 3 Swansea 1; Brentford 8 Port Vale 0; Bury 2 Bradford City 1; Fulham 3 Manchester United 1; Hull 0 Sheffield United 3; Newcastle 1 Bolton 3; Norwish 0 Oldham0; Nottingham Forest 4 Barnsley 1; Plymouth 2 Burnley 2; West Ham 2 Southampton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

BournemouNth 2 Southend 1; Bristol City 5 Queens Park Rangers 1; Clapton Orient 3 Aldershot 1; Coventry 3 Swindon 0; Exeter 1 Crystal Palace 0; Gillingham 1 Cardiff 0; Millwall 4 Torquay 2; Newport 0 Charlton 2; Northampton 2 Luton 1; Reading 4 Brighton 4; Watford 3 Bristol Rovers 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Barrow 0 York 3; Carlisle 4 New Brighton 1; Chesterfield 0 Accrington 0; Halifax 1 Crewe 0; Lincoln 4 Southport 1; Mansfield 2 Darlington 2; Rotherham 1 Stockport 0 (When abandoned after eighty minutes play due to heavy rain); Rochdale 3 Chester 3; Tranmere 0 Doncaster 2; Walsall 5 Gateshead 0; Wrexham 0 Hartlepools 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)

Airdrieonians 2 Dunfermline 3; Clyde vs. Kilmarnock (Unplayed) Dundee vs Celtic (Unplayed); Falkirk 5 Hiberians 2; Hearts 2 Aberdeen 1; Motherwell 2 Ayr 3; Queen of South 1 Albion 0; Rangers vs Queens Park (Unplayed); St. Johnston vs Hamilton (Unplayed); St. Mirren 2 Patrick Thistle 1.

RUGBY UNION

The following are results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Bath 26 Old Cranleighans 2; Bedford 11 Sale 5; Birkenhead Park 21 Northern Ireland 16; Bridgwater 6 Blackheath 21; Bristol 11 Leicester 6; Cardiff 5 Barbarians 20; Coventry 8 Waterloo 8 Gloucester 13 London Welsh 0; Neath 11 Devonport Services 5; Plymouth Albion 13 O M T 8; Swansea 20 Harlequins 16; Camborne 0 St. Mary's Hospital 22; Llanelly 9 Weston-super-Mare 6; Newport 4 Aberavon 3; Torquay 13 Moseley 5.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO UDAY SHANKAR

Mayor To Preside At To-day's Meeting

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. K. F. Nariman, will preside at the public meeting of citizens to be held at 5-0 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, (opposite Royal Opera House), Chowpatty, to accord a public reception to Mr. Uday Shankar in appreciation of his great services to Indian Art.

Among the speakers will be Countess Vera Crassi, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. M. C. Chagla and others. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

ONE KILLED IN EXPLOSION

COCHIN, April 20.

Information has been received here from Vettahpunhi in Cochin State of a serious explosion of combustible resulting in the death of one person and of serious injuries to six other persons.

The incident occurred in a cottage. The whole surrounding was engulfed in smoke for about one hour. The injured were soon removed to the local hospital.—United Press.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Bradford 2 St. Helens Recreation 10 (when abandoned after 58 minutes, owing to rain); Bramley 9 Wakefield 24; Dewsbury 2 Swinton 9; Featherstone 10 Barrow 4; Huddersfield 6 Leeds 0; Hull 32 Batley 4; Hunslet 30 Rochdale 15; Keighley 0 Castleford 13; Oldham 16 Halifax 3; Salford 20 Hull Kingston Rovers 0 St Helens vs Broughton (postponed as the ground was waterlogged); Warrington 7 Liverpool 2 Wigan 12 Widnes 3; York 23 Leigh 3.

Goal Scorers

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians:, Mooney Connor Dunfermline: Mcgowan, Syme Dobson; Falkirk: Batchelor, Keyes Dawson (Twice), Bartram; Hibernians: Douglas, Black; Hearts: Robertson, Mcculloch; Aberdeen: Smith; Motherwell: Cleland, Stevenson; Ayr: Fleming, McCall, Rodger; Queen of South: Allan; St. Mirren: McKenzie, McGregor; Partick: Hastle.

A C FINAL REPLY

In Amateur Cup Final replay, Bishop Auckland beat Winmbledon two goals to one—Reuter's Special

Jobs For Thousands Of Unemployed Youths

We Have To Revive Our Decadent Cottage Industries, Says Dr. Ghosh

DINAJPORE, (By Mail).

"I am not opposed to machinery being introduced in our country. But I am opposed to placing the machine on the divine altar of the Soul. We all know that sulphur cannot be prepared in every cottage for which the existence of factory is essential But for that I am not prepared to accept the proposition that this being an age of Science, we have to introduce factories in every step of our economic life as we can hardly say we should always depend on cottage industry alone. We have to make use of both. Machine-phoebia is a crime; no less a crime is machine-mania".

Thus observed Dr. Prafulla Ghosh while inaugurating on Friday the Bengal Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition here organised in connection with the Provincial Political Conference.

LOSS TO MIDDLE CLASS.

Continuing Dr. Ghosh said: "Our country seems to have developed of late a peculiar fascination for the Machine. In 1921 when Mahatma Gandhi asked the people of India to take to "Charka," the market was besieged with mechanical charkas. Middle-class people began to invest their money in manufacturing these charkas which, however, were found to be worse than our old-type ordinary charkas. These imitation machines were neglected by all with the result that much of the hard-earned money of the middle-class people was lost. Again in 1934 when Mahatmaji asked us to use coarse rice, we found enough of husking machines in the market conducted by hands. This also resulted in the inevitable loss to our middle-class people. Why this hobby for the Machine? Is it not a specific disease among the people of this country?

JOBS FOR THOUSANDS.

"But" Dr. Ghosh proceeded, "in order to solve the acute problem of unemployment among our youths, we have to revive our decadent cottage industries. Our innumerable cottage industries if revived can provide employment to thousands of youngmen."

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

Dr. Ghosh next described the sad plight of the different cottage industries in Bengal. As for instance, he said, the silk-industry which was once a principal cottage industry of Bengal, was now gradually dying out for want of protection. Outside competition, especially of Japan, was responsible for the present helpless condition of this industry. Dr. Ghosh stressed the necessity of levying protective duty on the articles imported from other countries which have been gradually encroaching upon the indigenous industries in Indian market. He also pointed out the necessity of providing special facilities for production and sale to poor village artisans of Bengal.

CREDIT FACILITIES.

Another factor which stood in the way of the revival of Bengal's village industry, Dr. Ghosh said, was the high rate of interest prevailing in the villages. Any move towards the restoration of Bengal's dying industries would ever be useless unless a solution of this problem had been found out. The village artisan as the village agriculturist is so much in need of credit facilities which they do not at all get from the village mahajans. Dr. Ghosh urged every individual countryman to take stock of the cottage industries of his own village and help the rural population in overcoming these difficulties.

DISPEL IGNORANCE.

Turning to the agriculturists in the villages. Dr. Ghosh pointed out the necessity of a co-ordinated plan of improving the fertilisation of lands. He gave a long list of cheap manures which, if properly applied, might yield immense benefit towards this direction. Dr. Ghosh emphasised that propaganda among the rural population was very essential to remove the darkness of illiteracy and ignorance in the villages which are the causes of so many evils now rampant in the land. But all efforts for rural development would be fruitless unless a change in the outlook of the village folk and their economic condition are effected properly.

JUTE RESTRICTION SCHEME.

Referring to the jute restriction scheme recently adopted by Government, Dr. Ghosh said that he was not opposed to the scheme. But he said, with the restriction of the area of jute land, restriction of prices was also necessary. Moreover, the quality of jute is not the same in each district. So, a general restriction of jute cultivation in every district in equal proportion would be an economic blunder and an unalloyed evil not only to the agriculturist of the village but to the whole nation at large, which should very cautiously be avoided.

In conclusion, Dr. Ghosh pointed out the two evils in Bengal, namely communalism and provincialism, which greatly retarded the economic and political progress of the province. "The interest of Bengal Hindus and those of the Bengal Muslims are inter-related. For the greater national interest we shall forget our individual communal interest. Even our communal interest lies in the interest of the United India. To-day we are quarrelling over percentages for a particular community which has been possible only because we have managed to forget our greater national interest, because we have lost that far-sightedness which alone can co-ord'nate our diverse potentialities into a formidable national unit," observed Dr. Ghosh.—United Press.

ENCOURAGE URDU

Language Understood By 90 Per Cent Of People

JAMSHED ALI KHAN'S APPEAL AT MEERUT

MEERUT, April 20.

The first annual session of the U.P. Urdu Conference was held here under the presidentship of Captain Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan. A large number of delegates from all over the province attended.

Captain Jamshed Ali Khan in the course of his presidential address remarked that the development of any country or a nation depended to a large extent upon the propagation of its language, and Urdu is a language understood by 90 per cent of the people of India. The credit for all this goes to the great Mughals who adopted Urdu as a national language.

In the end he appealed to the audience to make every effort not to burden the language with Persian or Arabic terminology or introduce unknown Sanskrit words into its body.

A resolution requesting the U. P. Government to encourage Urdu in educational institutions and set apart a decent sum every year for its propagation in rural areas was passed.

By another resolution H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad was congratulated for taking deep interest in the promotion of Urdu and making it a medium of instruction for higher studies in the Osmania University.—United Press

COCHIN DURBAR'S GIFT TO SAPRU

COCHIN, April 21.

It is understood that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin has rewarded Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru with Rs. 16,000 for the great services he had rendered to the Cochin Durbar, in connection with the complicated Cochin Harbour question.—United Press.

Masses Need Decentralisation In Production

A. I. V. I. Association Will Help Every Individual To Contribute His Mite, Says Kumarappa

(From A Correspondent).

RAJAHMUNDRY, (By Mail).

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary the A. I. V. I. Association, who had come here to open the Industrial Exhibition was presented on the 13th instant an address by the Rural Workers,

Dr. Gurumurthy read the address in the course of which it was stated that Sri Kumarappa after receiving a first class education abroad for several years and leaving a promising practice at Bombay in obedience to the call of Gandhiji worked in the Gujarat Vidyapith carrying out an economic survey of Matar Taluq. The address also recalled his services rendered on the Select Committee appointed by the Karachi Congress to enquire into the so-called public debt of India and the part he had played during the Civil Disobedience Movement. The address concluded with the hope that Mr. Kumarappa's noble efforts for the revival of the dying industries of villages as the Secretary of the Association may soon fructify.

KUMARAPPA'S REPLY.

Mr. Kumarappa in his reply analysed the form of economic organism that had been evolved by Indian genius in the past and drew the conclusion that production took place in a decentralised way but certain services to the country such as canal construction, Road building, tank digging were done collectively. He further contrasted the capitalistic organisation as found to-day in America and Great Britain and its counterpart in Soviet Russia. In all these he traced the enslavement of the worker. The initiative was left with the capitalist even to the extent of consumption. The goods were produced on a large scale and they could only consumed by high pressure salesmanship. The markets had to be found with the aid of armaments.

NEEDED DECENTRALISATION.

He said that communism also shared with capitalism some of the evils and the way out of these can only be found by a process of decentralisation in production. Under capitalism and under Soviet communism the individual was subordinated to what was conceived to be best for the capitalist or the community. The individual became a drudge and real freedom politically or economically was not to be found in western organisations excepting to the chosen few at the top. All production was standardised and this leads to wastage of humanity as the talents of each individual is not fully utilised by society.

To avoid these evils and to give the economic organisation a chance of being moulded on the lines of development of the National genious and as the means of obtaning freedom in the fullest sense and incidentally to abolish violence from amongst the nations and ushering an era of Universal brotherhood, Gandhiji has ushered in the present programme for the Village Industries. By decentralisation of production the power that is wielded by Throgmorten Avenue and Wall Street or Moscow, is sought to be transferred to the masses, thus bringing about real democracy and true freedom to the villagers of India. To this end the Village Industries Association has been organised to serve the villagers, taking upon itself the centralised functions which have to be performed either by co-operation or by state aid or by other collective effort.

He explained that some public utility services such as distribution of motive power, transport communications, such as telephone and telegraph are by their very nature monopolistic and therefore are earmarked for collective action. With the exception of these production should be decentralised.

He appealed for co-operation in the work the Association in order to enable every individual to contribute to the sum total of human happiness.

BADLY MAULED BY TIGER

European Businessman In Serious Condition

JUBBULPORE, April 21

Mr. H. A. Fooks, a European businessman from Calcutta, is reported to have been badly mauled by a tiger while he was out shooting in the jungles at Mandra, fifty miles from Jubbulpore.

It appears that Mr. Fooks who was on a 'machan', shot at a tiger which crawled into a bush out of sight. Another shikar party saw the tiger and shouted to Fooks that the animal was killed. Mr. Fooks got off the 'machan' and while attempting to get on a tree to make sure if the tiger was killed, was attacked by the tiger and mauled in the right leg. Mr. Fooks has been brought to the British Military Hospital and is reported to be in a serious condition.

Further details are lacking.—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 4, 1991.
Muslim: Mohurrum 18, 1353.
Parsi: Avan 18, 1304.
Sunrise: 6-15.
Sunset: 6-58.
High Tide: 1-26, 14-26.
Low Tide: 7-32, 20-13.
Easter Holiday: Banks closed.
Western India Football Association, Silver Jubilee, Olympic Games, Marathon Race, Afghan Church, Colaba, 6 a.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Lusitanians "B" v. B. B. and C. I. Railway, 5-30 p.m.
"South Indian Bhajana Samaj from 9 a.m. Sita Kalyanam, from 7-30 p.m. Procession.
Public reception to Uday Shankar, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 5 p.m. (S.T.) Mayor Nariman presiding.

BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the Bandra Village Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. S. S. Naik's Bungalow, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra to elect the office-bearers for the year 1935-36.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street), Hornby Road, Fort, when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 3 and 4.

CHILDREN'S WORKER'S MEETING

Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, Organiser of the All-India Children's Association writes:—The meeting of all the Boards of Management and workers of Balakan-ji-Bari which was due to be held at the time of the Children's gathering at Hyderabad (Sind), has been postponed on account of the postponement of the gathering. It will again be held at the time when the gathering is held there in May.

HINDI CLASSES FOR SOUTH INDIANS.

Mr. R. Sankaran, Hindi Pracharak writes:—

The summer vacation can best be utilised by the School-going population in the study of India's common National language. It is proposed to conduct one such class this year commencing from 1st May, 1935. Classes will be held in the morning and evening hours. Boys and girls above the age of ten will be taught reading and writing and those younger will be taught songs recitations, etc.

Those who wish to admit their children in these classes will please meet Sjt. H. K. Gundu Rao at the Nappoo Hall between 8 and 9 a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE—"Love Time." with variety programme. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"David Copperfield". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Apradhi Abala." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid Millions". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Cockeyed Cavaliers." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Devil Dogs of the Air." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Kentucky Kernels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Insaf-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Queens Wrath." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Apradhi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11 a.m. Time Signal.
Indian Frogramme Radio Artistes.
Present Dolatni Dunia. A Social Drama, written by Byram K. Irani.

CAST

Rustamji Kharas, S. Malgamwalla.
Dr. Lowji, Byram Irani.
Jal Kharas, P. M. Mistry.
Merwanji Solicitor, M. Cooper.
Bhicaji Bhakhada, P. Pithawalla.
Pali Kaka, N Cooper.
Peccy and Nasli, B. Irani.
Dinsha Damdi, P. Mistry.
Shirin Kharas Mani, Mrs. Anklesaria.
Deena, Master Mistry.
Soona, Miss Perin Patel.

12-30 p.m. European Programme: Ken Mac and his Band. An Hour of Dance Music.
1-30 p.m. Close Down.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Light Classical Music. Yeshwant Kashinath Lolekar.
7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. By Pundit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8 p.m. Talk "My Motor Trip To Travancore". By Kanji Dawarkadas (In English).
8-30 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay.
9 p.m. Indian Programme: News in Hindi.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. Dance Music and Light Songs. (Gramophone Records).
10 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra.
11 p.m. Close Down.

ST. ANDREW'S EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

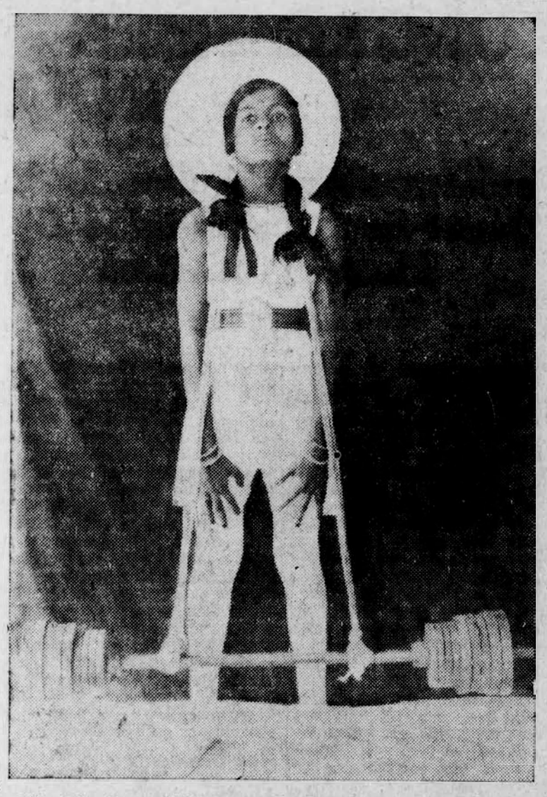
The St. Andrew's Ex-Students' Association, Bandra, will celebrate Easter with a Whist-Drive and Social open to Members and friends to-day (Easter Monday) commencing at 6-30 p.m. at the St. Andrew's High School Hall.

THE CAPITOL
Daily 3 Shows at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL
Daily 3 Shows at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GLORIOUS ROMANCE reaches your heart!

FREE LIST ENTIRELY STOPPED.



Miss Dhanlaxmi Maheswari who will give a demonstration of lifting weights of 200 lbs. by her hair at a variety show to-morrow at Bhangwadi Theatre in aid of Matunga Vyayamshala.

A VARIETY SHOW

In Aid Of Matunga Vyayam Shala

A variety show in aid of Matunga Vyayam Shala will take place on Tuesday, 23rd instant, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi. The audience will be entertained to scientific music by Shrimati Hirabai Barodekar, dances by Miss Azuri and feats of physical strength by the students of the Vyayamshala.

Mr. Behram Karanjia will preside.

Tickets of Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 and annas 8 will be available at the theatre.

Shrimati Hirabai Barodekar who will sing at the variety show at Bhangwadi Theatre to-morrow in aid of the Matunga Vyayamshala.

SUBURBAN POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Bhubhai Desai To Preside

The Third Bombay Suburban District Political Conference will be held in Vile Parle on the 27th and 28th instant at 6 p.m. under the Presidentship of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai. In this connection an exhibition will be opened by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel today (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

A Harijan Sammelan, Tarun Parishad Education Conference and Mahila Parishad will also be held during the week.

KHADI & SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Sardar Vallabhbhai To Open

The Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition have arranged an attractive programme for the entertainment of visitors to exhibition during the forthcoming week. It is as under for the first Thursday.

(1) Opening of the exhibition by Sardar Vallabhbhai at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday).

(2) Music Programme of Sjt. Basarkar of the Vile Parle Basarkar Music Class to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9-15 p.m., while Sjt. Jamnaprasadjee the well-known dancer and his troupe will present some of his dances.

(3) Pundit Omkarnath will treat the public with some of his selections on the 24th instant at 9-30 p.m.

(4) On 25th instant at 9-15 p.m. ladies of Vile Parle will present "Garba" music; all these and subsequent programmes will be performed in the Upnagar Camp Building, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle

MATUNGA INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

The above Institute was inaugurated on Sunday evening in Matunga (41, Bhimdiwala Building), under the presidency of Mr. Krishnamurty Iyer of the Military Accounts Department.

After prayer by Mr. G. Ramachandra Bhagavathar, Mr. M. A. Narayan, Principal of the Institute spoke on the advantages of technical education. Messrs. S.S. Nathan (Hon. Secy.) and E. V. Mathurbootham also spoke on the occasion.

The Principal of the Institute was "At Home" to the large number of guests assembled.

The evenings' programme included besides other items Vocal Music by some of the best amateurs among the South Indians and a group photo.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. S. Nathan the proceedings came to a close.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TREMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 50
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

	Arrivals H M
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 30
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail (on Saturdays)	8 35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central	
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	H M
*On Saturday only Passengers going to Europe	8 50

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Workers At School

The annual report of the Textile Technical School run and managed by the Social Service League, Bombay, is remarkable for its outspokenness regarding the attitude of those who are immediately concerned with efficient labour in textile mills.

The school has been in existence since 1924 and forms an important activity of the Social Service League at its Workingmen's Institute, Parel. Till this school was started there were no facilities for the systematic training of ordinary mill-workers in Bombay.

The school aims at raising the level of efficiency of workers employed in the textile mills of Bombay, so that they may be enabled to increase their earnings and also be fit for holding the posts of jobbers and head jobbers for which there have been no recognised qualifications. The classes are held daily in the evening, so that mill-workers can attend them after their day's work in the mills is over. Only those who are actually employed in the mills as workers are admitted as students in this school. The students are given theoretical and practical lessons according to a syllabus prepared by experts and others. The course is divided into two sections, spinning and weaving, each section requiring three years of training. As the number of students increased and more expenditure had to be incurred a small fee was charged from every student. In addition, the agents of the different mills from which the students came were requested to bear the expenses of the monthly scholarships payable to their respective workers. Many agents and mill-owners responded to this appeal.

Millowners' Apathy

As regards others, the Report says: "It has, however, to be recorded with regret that no favourable replies have yet been received from the Agents of ..... (here a number of mills are mentioned), although they have been repeatedly requested to give sympathetic consideration to the matter ..... It is still hoped that these agents will take an enlightened view of the matter and not mind paying a few rupees for encouraging their workmen to avail themselves of the facilities for training their work, afforded in this school. It is inconceivable that these mill-agents, the heads of some of which firms are public-spirited and philanthropic gentlemen, should be indifferent in a matter so essential as the raising of the level of efficiency of their workmen or should mind paying a paltry amount which is likely to make no difference either in profit or loss."

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association had paid in the previous year Rs. 500 as their contribution towards the expenses of the school, but no contribution was received from the Association in the year under report. "It is hoped that the Association will reconsider the question of paying an annual grant to the school, in a sympathetic and enlightened spirit. The Association has been kind enough to recognise the training received in this school as qualification for employment in the case of spinners and weavers and the Association is immediately concerned in the training of mill-workers which is a factor of considerable importance in the efficient working of mills."

SALEHATE' AMEERA

Atiya Begum's Appeal For Muslim Girls School

A large gathering crowded the Leed's School Cantonpura Street to join the proceedings of the opening of the Foundation Education for Muslim girls.

Atiya Begum in her introductory remarks traced the history of the Salehats' Ameera which she founded in 1928 in Balaram Street, by way of showing practically a new system of education of individual development to create hard-working cultured women, efficient to control home and participate in affairs of the country. Mr. Rahimtullah Chinoy, followed by Dr. Batliwala the then Mayors of the Corporation, took a personal interest and did what they could to help her. She closed down the School after running it for four years successfully. She added that the idea of opening a large Muslim girls School was prevalent and she was only waiting for an opportunity to do so. With the help of Mr. Kutub Shah the founder and supporter of the Leeds School, Moulana Rizvi who has been delivering sermons during Mohurrum, consented to stay over for this occasion. She made a strong appeal to the Muslims for co-operation. The Moulana then delivered an impressive discourse on the evils of illiteracy as "na-jaiz" in Islam, and the valuable importance of female education and appealed to the Muslims of Bombay to help and support Atiya Begum's valuable services. A good deal of enthusiasm was created and two or three people came forward and offered their co-operation, and a Hindu gentleman who wishes to remain anonymous offered the first donation for the Muslim girls School, through Mr. Khimji Laljee, to Atiya Begum, of Rs. 200.

SILVER JUBILEE OLYMPIC GAMES

The following events take place during the coming week in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations:—

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

Tuesday, April 23, 10 p.m.: "Cockeyed Cavaliers" at the Carlton Cinema, (Lamington Road).

Thursday, April 25, 6 p.m.: Globe Cinema (Sandhurst Road).

The following programme is arranged by the Silver Jubilee Olympic Games Committee in co-operation with the Western India Football Association, Limited:—

Monday, April 22, 6 a.m.: Marathon Race 26 miles 385 yards starting from Afghan Church, Colaba to Santa Cruz and back.

Wednesday, April 24, 6 a.m.: 10,000 meters Road Race round the Oval.

((ON THE COOPERAGE.)

Friday, April 26, 6 a.m.: 5,000 meters Race.

2-30 p.m.: Children's events:—
(1) Boys and Girls under 12
(2) Boys and Girls over 12
(3) Massed Calisthenics at the interval.

((ON THE COOPERAGE.)

Saturday, April 27, 7-30 a.m.: Heats if any.

2-30 p.m. (1) Opening Olympic Ceremony. (2) Women's Olympic events—Track and Field. (3) Men's half mile Final. (4) Massed Folk Dances at the interval.

((ON THE COOPERAGE.)

Monday April 29, 2-30 p.m.: (1) Men's Olympic events—Track and Field. (2) Massed Group Games at the interval. (3) Closing Olympic Ceremony.

WADIA TRUST'S DONATION.

Owing to serious fire which broke out in the middle of January last, in Village Tale, of District Kolaba, the Harijans of Tale were rendered homeless and helpless, and their application for relief was forwarded by Rohidas Sudharak Mandal of Bombay, to the N. M. Wadia Charity Trust through the Collector of Kolaba.

The N. M. Wadia Charity Trust has sanctioned Rs. 300 towards their relief, and the amount is being sent direct to the Collector of Kolaba.

MR. JINNAH'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the above Union Mr. M. A. Jinnah will deliver a short discourse to the members of the Union to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Union.

WOMAN CHASTISES HER ANNOYER

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, April 20.

A few days ago Gangaben, a young girl of 18, an inmate of the Ladies' Hostel was going to school. A man followed her to the Barton Library. All along the man, it is alleged, was using indecent language. The girl patiently suffered all this till she came just near Barton Library Police Station when she turned on the man beat him with her sandal and handed him over to the police. The action of the young girl has its own lesson.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORE THRILLS THAN "HERE COMES THE NAVY"

TO-DAY 6-30 P. M.
Change of Programme From Tuesday
NEW CREATIONS OF THIS SEASON
UDAY SHANKAR
And his company of Dancers and Musicians
SPECTACULAR DANCE-DRAMAS based on the marvellous Kathakali Technique of Malabar:
"SHIVA PARVATI NRITTYA DVANDVA" (dance competition between Shiva and Parvati), "Ras Leela," "Harvest Dance," "Kartikeya," "Nirasha," "Spring Dance," "Hunter Dance," etc.
TO-DAY, and THURSDAY, 6-30 p.m.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, 10 p.m.
Popular Rates: Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.
All seats can be booked in advance except Gallery (Re. 1-2).
THE EXCELSIOR
THEATRE: Bori Bunder.

MINERVA
TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD
2ND WEEK!
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.
New is Nectar Dew!
Prabhat's New Jewel
'CHANDRASENA'

A Golden Leaf from "Ramayan"
Featuring:—
NALINI TARKHAD, SURESHBABU and other
PRABHAT-STARS.
Wonderful "PATAL-LOK" (Under World) SETTINGS!
Novel Orchestral MUSIC!
Entertaining DANCES!
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

KRISHNA
TALKIES, DUBASH THEATRE
"AMRIT MANTHAN"
Prabhat's RECORD-BREAKING Epic Jewel Commanding CONTINUOUS Run for the 28th WEEK!
To-day's Shows Nos. 475, 476, 477
OLD IS GOLD!

Telephone No. 22082, Post Box No. 223. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1088.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1935

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

The 24th session of the All-India Hindi Conference, held during the week-end at Indore, has attracted extraordinary interest from all over the country because of its being presided over by Mahatma Gandhi in spite of his absorption in some specific forms of his own constructive programme. He consented to preside partly because the popularisation of Hindi, as Mahatmaji defines it as the language spoken by Hindus and Muslims alike, is itself an important item in any full national programme of a constructive character and partly because he has a special responsibility in Hindustani propaganda. It was he who iniated over a decade ago the idea of founding the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha to spread Hindi in South India. That body has done splendid work all these years and is capable of doing a great deal more if well financed. Gandhiji asked the organisers of the present conference if they could collect at least a lakh of rupees for this body; and when they not only consented but actually collected the amount, Gandhiji could not but accept the invitation to preside over the conference. The collection of such a sum in a few months, despite the all-pervading economic depression, is a proof not only of the fact that Gandhiji's is a name to conjure with but also of the fast growing recognition of the importance of Hindustani as a national language and of the consequent need for country-wide propaganda to popularise it.

Urdu And Hindi

If at all opinions differ as to whether Hindustani is actually the national language of India, they certainly should not on the supreme need for one. And only Hindustani can be that in the near future, even if it is not to-day. For, as Gandhiji points out, already about 22 crores of Indians speak this language or a language but slightly differing from it. Nobody has ventured to suggest that any other Indian language can compete with it in this respect. And it is ridiculous to suggest that English, which in spite of its century long dominance in our education, is barely spoken by even 1 per cent. of the population, has any chance worth mentioning of being our national language at any time in the future. Some critics may not accept Gandhiji's estimate of 22 crores mentioned above, for they may think that he wrongly assumes Hindi and Urdu to be the same language. But here is a question of fact and not of opinion. Those who know anything about the subject will admit that both these languages are almost exactly alike in their structure of grammar and idiom, that, when what is popularly known as Hindustani is used with a large number of Sanskrit words and is written in the Devanagari script it is called Hindi, but that when the same language is used with a large number of Arabic or Persian words and is written in Persian script, it is called Urdu. A large element is common to the two and is generally known as Hindustani and is ordinarily spoken by millions of Hindus and Muslim. Gandhiji rightly urges that it is this Hindustani, which is not different from popular Hindi or popular Urdu, that needs to be studiously cultivated as the national language. Captain Jamshed Ali Khan, presiding over the U. P. Urdu Conference on Saturday meant the same thing when he said that Urdu is a language understood by 90 per cent. of Indians.

Duty Of Educationists

If these facts are fully understood and appreciated, they will be very helpful in determining the nature of Hindustani propaganda. It is certainly necessary to organise an extensive network of centres for popularising the language. As Government are doing literally nothing in this direction—is not this significant omission itself a tribute to the mighty political possibilities of the language?—the public should make amends by redoubiling their own efforts. Everyone who knows Hindustani should be a propagandist in one form or other, either by teaching the language to others or by contributing or collecting funds for the bodies that do the work. A special responsibility rests on teachers, and members of educational bodies like a University or a municipal school board. They should spare no efforts to give at least a working knowledge of Hindustani to the students under their direct or indirect care. Care should be taken, however, in this propaganda that the language sought to be popularised is pure Hindustani, without a large admixture of Sanskrit or Arabic and Persian words and phrases. How very important this precaution is will be clear from the grave warning uttered by Gandhiji who said that those writers or speakers who deliberately used Sanskrit or Arabic words were rendering a disservice to the country. The tendency which Gandhiji denounced is, unfortunately, growing among the protagonists of both Urdu and Hindi with the result that the gulf between the two languages instead of being bridged is becoming wider. The only remedy, as Mahatmaji says, is that in our national language only those words and terms must be used which are understood by and are common among both Hindus and Muslims. As regards the script controversy, we cannot imagine a better solution for the present generation than that every Indian should learn both the Devnagari and the Persian scripts. We shall conclude with an earnest appeal to educationists to do their duty by Hindustani, the national language.

The Aligarh University

Reaction has won and won decisively at Aligarh. Dr. Ziauddin, its nominee is, it is really unnecessary to recall, the same gentleman about whose unfortunate record the Ibrahim Rahimtoolah Committee was so alarmingly convinced that it recommended his immediate exit on long leave not temporarily but "preparatory to retirement." And, neither Sir Ibrahim, the chairman of the Committee, nor its two members, who were distinguished European officers of the distinguished Imperial Education-at Service, could possibly be accused of, shall we say, dangerously extremist tendencies. Yet Doctor Ziauddin has been elected, in defiance of the basic finding of the Committee, by that very authority which had unanimously accepted the Ibrahim Rahimtoola recommendations. And what is equally noteworthy is that the election result had, almost within twelve hours of its announcement at Aligarh, secured the consent of the Governor-General at Simla. Doctor Ziauddin is thus not only elected but safely installed as the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University. It is a pity.

The recent controversies and revelations culminating, as they did on Friday last, in the election of Dr. Ziauddin, have all but sealed the fate of Aligarh because they have dealt a shattering blow to its moral prestige. There is only one way of saving Aligarh and that is a determined and sustained effort on the part of the community at large to get the Court of the Muslim University converted from a "close corporation" into an institution representative of the people for whose benefit it must live. Otherwise it would be better for it to die. As at present constituted the Court is dominated by Knights, Khan Bahadurs and Government servants. They are in a permanent majority and possess, to put it very mildly, a curious sense of their duty. Their interest in Aligarh is distinguished by colourlessly perpetual lack of it broken only by such purple patches, as it were, as the present when they mustered strong to promote to the Vice-Chancellorship a man whom they had virtually removed from a lower post for reasons which they have not yet repudiated. The issue before the Muslim community is very grim but very clear. Either the Aligarh University lives or the Court as at present constituted.

BANKING IN CEYLON

The Report of the Ceylon Banking Commission presided over by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla is an interesting document, full of information about the geographical and economic conditions in the island. It is a very fertile bit of territory, whose productive resources are, however, restricted because the children of the soil have no place in organising its industry or conducting its commerce. For a population of over 53 lakhs, with a mean density of something like 220 souls per square mile, the country has fairly extensive commerce, rising to as much as a total of 91 crores in 1926. That maximum has fallen to less than 40 per cent. in the latest year for which these statistics are given in the report,—thereby reflecting the heavy depression in prices of agricultural stuff which represent the principal production of the island. The entire economic system of the country is organised for agriculture,—industry being backward and undeveloped, partly because of the lack of those natural resources, like coal and iron, which are indispensable for any large scale industrialisation in the modern sense of the term; but partly,—perhaps largely,—also because of the absence of any reasonable proportion of the children of the soil having a share in these facets of the economic activity in their country.

Banking reorganisation for such a country needs to be more specially devised than seems to have been conceived by the Commission. The object of such a reorganisation ought to be the creation of those industries, on a more or less modern scale, for which Ceylon has the necessary natural facilities; and co-ordination of these with the main occupation and principal production in the country to-day. Commerce, both internal and foreign, would then become reorganised almost automatically, and take its natural place,—which is to-day exaggerated out of all proportion. The reason again is to be found in the relative absence of native-born Ceylonese in these economic fields; and so a good many features of their country's economic life,—e.g. currency, or commerce and banking,—are organised on non-national lines. The Banking Commission might have been expected to pay more immediate attention to these objectives,—however chancy they might appear under present conditions.

The scheme of banking reorganisation recommended by the Commission, pivots upon a Central Bank of the type we are familiar with in the leading commercial countries of the West; with a hierarchy of Exchange Banks, Joint Stock Banks and indigenous private bankers, which seems to be little different from the pattern familiar in India. If Banking in Ceylon is, however, really to serve the only function that such effort could justly be expected to serve, it ought to lay far less stress on centralisation, and far more on the development of the indigenous agency, such as it is, than the Report appears to do. Whether the Central Bank is a shareholders' institution,—as recommended by the Commission or a purely State concern, as we might have advocated,—would make no essential difference,—so long, at any rate, as the basic principle is what it appears to be in in this Report. Banking, properly viewed in the correct perspective to the general national economy of any country, is only an accessory of national industry and commerce. It is not a means of creating new wealth, but only a weapon for a better organisation of the factors which help to produce wealth. For that object, Banks should have a place of importance, which in capitalistic countries is necessarily exaggerated out of all proportion. Capital, itself only a factor of production, seems to be exalted into the object and purpose of the entire economic system; and so banks and bankers, who should be no more than the tools of the community, their servants and agents, become the mortgagees of the entire resources of the community. It is, however, in vain to expect an orthodox Banker, such as the president of this Commission, to take this view of the place and utility of Banks and Banking in the economic life of a given community,—suffering from the lag and the handicaps from which Ceylon is admittedly suffering. Given his fundamental position, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and his Commission have recommended a reconstruction of Ceylonese banking, which, again on their conception of the task before them, may be pronounced to be as fair and fruitful as is reasonable to expect under these conditions.

CONGRESSMEN IN ASSEMBLY

Parliamentary Action Is Essential But It Must Be Accompanied By Constructive Mass Activities Outside

By K. F. NARIMAN. I.

On even a superficial perusal of recent political history of mass revolutions, both in East and West, we will find that revolutionary and extreme political parties have made similar use of their legislatures till the real transference of power to the people. The petty gains, resulting out of a policy of bargaining and compromises have always resulted in untimely prolonging the agonising and tantalising duration of these provoking and demoralising institutions, because these small and insignificant 'baits' always serve as so many distractions, making the journey long, and delaying the ultimate destination and goal. For what could even the most powerful and numerically strong political party in opposition expect to achieve in a legislature with fixed, irresponsible and irremovable Executive and Cabinet, with a wide arbitrary and autocratic power of certification and vetoing, without any judicial discretion or constitutional restriction?

Unique Record

The last Assembly session has, perhaps, made a record in one respect that will be hard to beat or meet in the world. What other Cabinet or Executive in any part of the civilised globe, with the slightest pretence to responsibility or representative character, could have survived nearly forty ignoble and disastrous defeats in a single session of few weeks? The doctrine of re-incarnation and re-births is taken to extreme length, when the Cabinet dies constitutionally and is legally extinguished forty times, but is immediately re-born and functions normally, each time lightly brushing aside the adverse verdict, as a good legislative joke; whereas in real legislature, no matter how small and insignificant, the Cabinet automatically ceases to function on the first adverse verdict on a question of principle or policy.

Not Unavailing

Under such depressing and despondent circumstances, how can any opposition, howsoever sober and moderate or responsible, be expected to keep the balance? It has to pass through a severe strain and exert a good deal to suppress the natural mental reaction. Under its demoralising and disappointing effects, many stern and strong mentalities have collapsed and left th's 'front' in disgust. The Parliamentary Board will have to take precautionary and concerted measures in advance, to prevent such rot and demoralisation in its ranks. There should be no mental depression and reaction, because of the apparent and so-called waste of energy, time and labour; the benefits, though not tangible, visible or immediate, are still real and lasting, as these constant hostile knocks, though not creating a visible wound or dent, are still bound to corrode and rust this institution from within; attack on its moral foundation is always more effective and disastrous though less demonstrative and spectacular.

Tiresome Game

That has been the experience of other struggling nations and subject countries. Republicans in Ireland and Zaghlulists and Wafdists in Egypt similarly carried on such parliamentary struggles under similar adverse circumstances for years; undaunted by defeats and unnerved by reverses, they kept on knocking and knocking against these dead-wall's, till at last, there was a moral collapse and then they entered these very

(Continued on page 41).

Frankly Speaking

PUBLICITY IS NECESSARY

The Munitions Enquiry by the American Senate has been a source of embarrassing fear to a large number of countries lest the exposures might also reveal how these countries, while processing one thing, have been doing another. Protests, representations and suggestions have, therefore, been inflicted with more or less regular frequency on the committee during the progress of the Inquiry. At least the latest is not the first of its kind either in purport or in origin. The Committee are now presumably engaged in examining the war-time files of J. P. Morgan and Company, the then financial and commercial agents and brokers in America of Great Britain. The Committee might publish things and that would never do, for, it might "raise complications with the foreign Governments." So the British Ambassador has informally drawn attention to the danger "of reviving long and obsolete controversies which might have an undesirable effect on the present international situation." Many unsavoury methods to prosecute and win the last War were resorted to. Even granting that they were unavoidable, though utterly objectionable, their publication is all the more necessary in the interests of peace because the very fact that such methods could not be helped would constitute a strong condemnation of war.

GERMANY REPUDIATES

Germany denies the right of the members of the League of Nations "to appoint themselves as judges over Germany. They have in fact more right to do so than Germany has to repudiate international agreements unilaterally, however much they may be unjustified and morally abominable. Germany also says that the Geneva resolution constitutes an attempt at renewed discrimination against Germany. Quite so; but it is only an answer—still open to modifications—to renewed defiance on the part of Germany to international obligations. It is true that others have also violated their obligations, that the record of some is not clean and that of a few is positively and odiously unclean. And it is also true that in their case the attitude of the League, or rather its members was characterised by utter moral cowardice. But the German defiance is in a different category.

THE SENSIBLE COURSE

It may be that the League resolution is inspired by the same reasons which were at the bottom of its habitual connivance in the case of others. But Germany is to blame because she has gravely menaced the peace of Europe and the world notwithstanding the fact that an amicable settlement was possible. It is, we believe, still possible if Germany thinks the better of, her categorical negative. A reasoned criticism of the resolution promised by Germany—the fact that she is going to argue with the 13 States neutralizes, incidentally and fortunately, the earlier denial of their right—can still provide an opening for an amicable settlement. In this connection it is fortunate that the recipients of the note have reserved comment. It is also fortunate that France would only sign the Franco-Soviet pact, if it is operative within the framework of the League and does not prejudice her obligations under the Locarno Pact. If Germany is sensible she will promptly utilise it as a gesture even though it may not have been meant as such. But is Germany sensible?

JAPAN'S REPLY.

Japan has replied and replied with a vengeance to the protests of Britain and United States as regards the oil monopoly in Manchukuo. The monopoly of oil sales conferred by the "Government of Manchukuo" on a Japanese company does not, according to M. Hirota, constitute any infringement of the "open door" principle for the very simple and sufficient reason that "Manchukuo has acted as an independent State." The answer is too openly disingenuous to be at all impressive. But, as far as Britain and U. S. A. are concerned, it is effectively conclusive for the irony of it. Two, or for that matter three can play at the same game of Imperialistic perversion of political principles in their own economic interests.

EFFORTS AT A SETTLEMENT

The Bengal Provincial Conference rightly urges the All-India Congress Committee to make further attempts to solve the communal question. But its own aggressive attitude towards the Communal Award is ill-calculated to help the A.I.C.C.'s attempts. We, however, welcome the proposal to form a committee of an equal number of Hindu and Muslim members to explore the avenues for a communal agreement in the province. Even if the committee solves only the local communal question, it will be a great achievement which in its turn will considerably help the solution of the All-India problem. Though the Nationalist Muslims withdrew from the conference because of its attitude towards the Award, we trust they will wholeheartedly work on this committee. We also welcome the decision of the subjects committee of the conference strongly disapproving of the proposal to lead a Hindu deputation to England to carry on propaganda against the Award on the ground that such a step signifies faith in the policy of petitioning to Government. Certain reactions to such a deputation in the shape of a counter-deputation and counter-propaganda would seriously prejudice the prospects of a genuine settlement, which all the communities have at heart.

EMPTY DENUNCIATION

Both the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha's session at Cawnpore heartily condemned the Communal Award, but showed little appreciation of the right constructive method of replacing the Award by a true settlement. The President remarked that the Award would lead to increased inter-communal tension outside and inside the legislatures and in consequence real power would continue to be in the hands of a third party. But this result is more likely to result from the pro-Award propaganda of one community and the anti-Award propaganda of another instead of both attempting to find an agreed solution, which both commonsense and experience should show to be the only method to annul the Award.

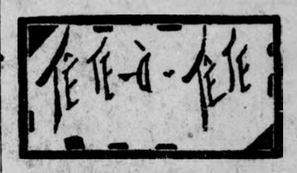
— PRESS VIEWS —

Lesson Of Experience

The one lesson that the country has to learn from the experiences of the last fifteen years is that there is no single specific for Swaraj. Work in the Assembly and the Councils has to go on regardless of any definite results. It is necessary for the Government and other parties to know that there is not going to be any more boycott of Councils or elections. But, it is even more necessary for Congress leaders not to allow the people to forget that in the last resort freedom can be attained only through readiness to suffer and to sacrifice The vote is a symbol for possible action and its value is proportionate to the possibility of action at the proper time.—"Indian Express."

The Difference

Much is made of the so-called repudiation of debt on the part of the Congress for which, it is said, so many financial safeguards in the India Bill are called for. But England quietly repudiates the American debt and America has no means of collecting it. In India the Viceroy certifies our Finance Bills and refuses to give ear to the cries of the Assembly to reduce taxation. That is all the difference between a sovereign and dependent country.—"Sind Observer."



HINDI PRACHAR, NO MENACE TO PROVINCIAL CULTURE

Mahatma Removes Misconception
—Headlines.

Yes, yes. But what about the Imperial Culture—huh we had almost written Kultur.

* * * *

Speaking at the Hindi Conference Gandhiji said, "Malaviyaji should have been the rightful President of this Conference, but his ill-health and contemplated trip to England prevented him from accepting the honour."

There's none to beat the Mahatma in delicacy, considerateness and kindly and gentle courtesy.

* * * *

The Government of the United States is pushing a Social Security Bill through the American Legislature.

No, it is not exactly a compliment to India as an adaptation of the famous Security Sections of our Criminal Law. It's merely a Bill "to provide a national system of unemployment insurance and old age pensions" at the cost of 40 million pounds a year. Mad extravagance isn't it?

* * * *

Dr. Khan Saheb, M.L.A., returned to the N. W. F. Province on 17th instant after a lapse of more than three years.
—News Item.

We hope he is not called upon to make good the lapse.

* * * *

A comradely confrere writes: "That all is not well in the family group of Congress leadership is realised now by every one....."

How awful!

The trouble is that Congress doesn't learn from the experience of others. What it wants is a Stalin and then all will be well "in the family group of Congress leadership," etc., etc.

* * * *

Germany has sharply snubbed the Governments—they were no less than 13—concerned in the resolution passed at Geneva. They had, says the German Note to them, "no right to appoint themselves as judges over Germany."

We quite agree. It was absolutely illogical and too bad of them. They ought to have acknowledged the right of Germany to constitute herself as the judge of what she ought to do.

* * * *

It is reported that before the election meeting at Aligarh, the two rivals Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad and Nawab Md. Ismail Khan met at the latter's place.

Neither Sir Md. Muzammilullah Khan nor Maulana Shaukat Ali was, however, present.

* * * *

By the way, apropos of the Vice-Chancellor's election, a correspondent asks "What Next?"

One answer which our junior colleague rather fancies is that the "Next" will be divided into something like two Five-Year Plans.

Towards the conclusion of the first an Ibrahim Rahimtoolah Committee will recommend the retirement of the Vice-Chancellor, which recommendation will be enforced with the unanimous approval of the Members of the Court of the Muslim University.

And the second Five-Year Plan will be wound up by the same members of the Court inviting Dr. Ziauddin back and promoting him to the Chancellorship of the University—the interval between election and the consent of the Governor-General just falling short of the then record of beam wireless telegraphy in the announcement all over the world of the Derby results.

* * * *

Our own view is that the prophecy is a little bit over-elaborate. For, who knows what would not have happened before the first Five-Year Plan actually approached its closing period?

* * * *

One of our British Masters, C. E. Bruce by name, writes to the "Morning Post" in denunciation of the Congress, aided "at the present day" by "Bengali Babus and the newspapers they control."

"At the present day," however, "Bengali Babus" are exclusively pre-occupied with the business of fighting and throwing juicy but bitter 'rashogullas' at each other and incidentally at poor Congress too.

* * * *

"You should not take so many intoxicating drinks—you know that alcohol is your worst enemy."

"Yes, doctor—but I always feel I must forgive him."

France Not To Reply To German Note

Germany Promises Further Statement

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 20.

"Identical German protest Notes are now in the hands of fourteen Powers, who considered the Geneva resolution, including Denmark (which abstained from voting in support of it.) The text of the note is not yet officially disclosed.

London received it calmly. It is understood, as a further German note is promised, France will not reply at present.

An authoritative French commentator says, the note is unimportant, not calling for any comment.

The Rome press publishes the note without comment, and official quarters reserve comment till the further promised German statement is forthcoming.

REFORMS & FRONTIER

Franchise Committee On Delimitation Of Constituencies

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

Another meeting of the Provincial Franchise Committee will be held on Wednesday May 1 next at 10 a.m. in the Civil Secretariat, Peshawar, to discuss final proposals which are to be submitted to the Government of India by the Local Government regarding the delimitation of constituencies in the North-West Frontier Province. Hon'ble Mr. G. Cunningham, the Home Member, will preside. It will be recalled that at the last meeting of the Committee on 28th March detailed proposals regarding delimitation of constituencies in each district were explained to the members.

According to the White Paper the North-West Frontier Legislative Assembly under the new constitution will be composed of fifty seats of which nine will be General, three Sikh, thirty-six Muhammadan and two Landholders. It is understood that the two landholders Constituencies will be constituted as they are under the present constitution viz., one seat going to the Landholders of Peshawar District andt the other to the landholders of Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

Of the 36 Muhammadan seats three are likely to be Urban and thirty-three Rural. The Urban Constituencies may be 1. Peshawar Municipal Committee, 2. Northern Towns and 3. Southern Towns. As for the rural seats nine are likely to go to Hazara District, twelve to Peshawar District, four to Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts each. It appears that no rural constituency will overlap two districts, but it may not be possible in the case of Urban Constituencies.

For practical purposes the nine General and three Sikh seats may also be taken to be Urban Constituencies. Thus in a house of 50 35 will be representatives of the rural classes and the remaining 15 those of the urban classes.—A. P.

GERMAN NOTE TO DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, April 20.

The German note to Denmark differs from the notes of other Powers in that it states Germany wants to bring to Denmark's knowledge the protest which she has sent to remaining Powers. It then gives the text of the note.—Reuter.

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1916 RISING

Huge Demonstration To Honour Those Fallen

DUBLIN PRESENTS ARMED CAMP

DUBLIN, April 20.

The city is an armed camp, to-night, for two rival armies are camped and barracked in and around the capital, ready for to-morrow's demonstrations in honour of the killed in the 1916 rising. Consequently there is uneasiness among the citizens lest a clash should occur.

Mr. De Valera, to-morrow will take the salute of 2,000 regulars; 4,000 Volunteers, comprising every arm of the Free State Fighting Services, when they will march past the post-office. The statue of the ancient Ulster hero which Mr. De Valera will unveil in the post-office is at present, removed for safety, owing to Republican bitterness at the recent Government roundup, but will be smuggled back into its position to-night.—Reuter.

POTENTIAL DANGER TO THE STATE

Punjab Governor Urges Anjuman-i-Islam To Solve "Jobless" Problem

LAHORE, April 20.

The following excerpts are taken from the speech made by His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, at the meeting of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore on Saturday last:—

It is 50 years since your Anjuman started in a very small way by the opening of a primary school for girls and the celebration of your Jubilee is a fit occasion to review your progress, and to survey your needs. The problems to-day are the provision of funds to satisfy a growing demand, and the guidance of that demand along the right channels. One wishes that educational endowment represented a larger share of charitable gifts than they do at present. There is, rightly, a growing appreciation of the need of education among girls, and, unless I am mistaken, political and social developments will give a further stimulus to this movement. There is, equally, a demand for technical, vocational and industrial education. They can be satisfied only to a very restricted extent. This is a subject which will come under review in connection with the Report of the Punjab University Enquiry Committee.

FACE THE FACTS

Are you, for instance, convinced that your community, as a whole, is pursuing a wise course in following to extremes the general desire for higher literary education? Are all the boys who proceed to a University education, qualified for it; and do those who are qualified, take the courses of study for which they are best fitted? Are all of them improving their chances of making a reasonable living? Is there not a great deal of human wastage and consequent waste of money? Would it not be better if there were not a more careful process of selection? I should like to see responsible bodies, like your Anjuman making a more intensive effort to tackle the problem

PROCESS OF SELECTION

In an ideal society, every boy would be severely tested in order to ascertain the part which he could most usefully play in life; he would be diverted from a University course, if he were not suited for it; he would be advised of the profession for which he was most fitted, and in which his chances of success seemed to be most promising; and, in this process of selection, regard would be paid to the interests of society, as well as to the interests of the boy.

DANGER TO THE STATE

The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam gave before the University Enquiry Committee the following evidence:—

"The daily increasing number of the unemployed is a clear indication that the present system of University education is a failure. The University produces an enormous number of graduates every year. Only a small number of these gain admission to the public services through the competitive examinations. A certain number become medical and legal practitioners, of whom a substantial majority become unsuccessful. This is due to the fact that they have adopted these professions, regardless of their aptitude and mental equipment, and merely because they had nothing else to do. A large majority have to fall back on clerical jobs. But since so many clerks are not wanted, our graduates add every year to the unemployed and live lives of discontent and unhappiness. These people cannot but be a potential source of danger to the State."

REMEDY THE DEFECTS

I am the more encouraged to hope that the Anjuman will set an example in remedying these defects because the new Principal of the Islamia College Mr. Yusuf Ali who has accepted the appointment was a distinguished member of the University Committee.

FOR NATIONAL WELL-BEING

You can continue to promote the educational advancement of your community for the well-being of the country; you can set your face against disunion and intolerance; and you can help in creating a healthy public opinion. You can thus prove that the progress of any particular community is for the good of the country as a whole, and that its aspirations are not conceived in a spirit of antagonism to the interests of others.—A.P.

Nationalist Muslims From Conference

Resolution On Award Proves Stumbling-Block

DINAJPUR, April 20.

Following the appeals by two Nationalist Muslims not to carry the resolution rejecting the Communal Award, the Nationalist Muslims "en bloc" withdrew from the Bengal Provincial Conference, and are at present holding a meeting of their own.

Mr. Surendra Nath Maitra, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., moved the main resolution rejecting the Award, and urging the A. I. C. C. to revise the Congress attitude towards it, and requesting it to make attempts to solve the communal question.

The resolution also condemned the new Congress constitution and protested against the non-inclusion of a Bengal representative in the Congress Working Committee and suggested that the representative be Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Pointing out that the resolution was not against the Muslim interests, Mr. Maitra stressed that when the Award was anti-national they must not fight shy of declaring so.

A MUSLIM VIEW.

Moulana Baki, a prominent North Bengal Nationalist Muslim, said though they felt strongly and bitterly against the decision like the Bengal Hindus, and joined them in urging the A. I. C. C. to evolve an agreed solution, the present circumstances made it impossible for them to remain any longer with them if the resolution was adopted. Earnest efforts are being made to persuade the Congress Nationalists to agree to the deletion of that part of the resolution referring to the rejection of the Award, although it is pointed out that the chances of rapproachement are very little.—A.P.

"CONGRESS ATTITUDE WISEST"

Conference Adjourned To Explore Avenues Of Agreement

DINAJPORE, April 21.

In the open session of the Bengal Provincial Conference yesterday when Mr. Surendra Moitra moved a resolution absolutely rejecting the Communal Award and urging the A. I. C. C., to revise the Congress attitude towards it, several Muslim delegates objected to it, saying that the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award was the wisest. If the Conference committed to any attitude except that of neutrality, they said they would withdraw in accordance with the express mandate of their community.

Mr. Jogindra Chakraverty, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made a fervent appeal to the Muslims to reconsider the question.

The Muslim delegates held an informal discussion and suggested that the Conference be adjourned till to-day with a view to explore all possible avenues of an agreement.

The Conference was accordingly adjourned till to-day.—United Press.

QUEST FOR AGREED SOLUTION

Conference Appoints Sub-Committee

DINAJPORE, April 21.

After the passage of two more resolutions, one requesting the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the Congress not making any settlement on the communal problem so far as Bengal was concerned without previous consultation with the representative public opinion of Bengal and deciding to form a sub-committee of 12 members, six from each community in Bengal, with the object of devising all possible means for an agreed solution on this question in the Province, and the other urging the countrymen not to observe untouchability in Bengal, the Provincial Political Conference came to a close at mid-day, to-day.

The next session has been invited to South Calcutta during next Christmas.—United Press.

BENGAL'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Conference Urges A. I. C. C. To Revise Its Attitude Towards Award

"ATTEMPT TO SOLVE PROBLESS"

DINAJPORE, April 21.

The Bengal Provincial Political Conference at the resumed sitting this morning adopted the following resolutions, only five delegates dissenting:—

(a) This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the Communal decision of British Government is manifestly anti-national inequitous and undemocratic and should be rejected This Conference urges the A. I. C. C., to revise the Congress attitude towards it accordingly and requests it to make attempts to solve the communal question

"UNDEMOCRATIC AND UNWORKABLE

(b) This Conference is of opinion that the new Congress constitution adopted in Bombay is undemocratic and unworkable particularly on account of the reduction in the number of delegates and members in the A. I. C. C. and the Provincial Congress Committees and because of the element of compulsion in the matter of manual labour and the like.

(c) This Conference records its strong protest against the non-inclusion of any representative from Bengal in the Congress Working Committee and urges the Congress President to include Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in the Committee without further delay.

(d) This Conference views with deep regret the long-standing difference in ranks of the Congressmen of the Province and urges the B. P. C. C. to bring about unity among Congress workers as suggested by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Muslim delegates abstained from participating in the discussion of the resolutions.—United Press.

A Berlin message says four more pastors living in small towns between Dresden and Leipzig have been arrested, making a total of the detailed nine.

Arsenal Beat Huddersfield

VICTORY GAINED AFTER HARD TUSSLE AFTER INTERVAL

Liverpool Scores Six Goals To Chelsea's Nil

LONDON, April 20.

With Huddersfield playing the Arsenal at their own game, marking their tackling well and checking every move the Arsenal had to fight hard. Williams, the Huddersfields Welsh outside right, was a rare handful for Hapgood and Davidson (Arsenal's inside right) who were excellent shots. Neither side scored in the first half. On change-over Beasley, Arsenal's leftwinger, scored with a grand drive in 27th minute.

A great fight is going on, to avoid relegation of Leicester. One of their best feats was a draw at the Cup Finalists' ground. After leading at half-time at 1-0, O'Callaghan, scoring for them a Leicester could not, sharp equalising in a stormy Sheffield finish in the second half.

In a drawn match between Birmingham and Sunderland the home team gave a fine performance. White scored for Birmingham in the first minute, and Gallacher equalised at the tenth, then Jones scored a sold for Birmingham, five minutes later. Play was becoming thrilling, when half-time came with the score 2|1. Sunderland played a cleverer game on resumption, and reduced the lead through Gurney.

In Middlesbrough-Grimsby match, all scoring was done only after the interval. Middlesbrough were better of two in the first half, while in the second half the home team did the bulk of attacking, but Lewis and Craven scored for Grimsby.

Tottenham's drastic changes proved of no avail, and they played poor football, against Stoke.

Liverpool's six goals were scored through Nieuwenhuys (two) Wright (two) Howe, and the Chelsea played Craigs own goal.

Brentford, like the First Division teams, exhibited beautiful forward play. Robson performed a hattrick for them, while Holliday scored three goals, and Burns and Hopkins one each.

Both Blackpool and Bolton nearly faltered. Stabb netted for Notts from a heater, and Notts led by one goal at half-time. In the second half Blackpool dominated the game and within of minutes scored three goals, through Hampson, Doherty (from penalty and Hampson again). Similarly Leach scored in the first minute for New Castle. Then they lost their goal-keeper Tapken, who had to retired owing to a broken finger. Westwood however equalised before the interval, and the score was one all, when the interval was taken. Bolton played constructive game on the change-over, and Milsom and Westwood completed tally.—Reuter's Special.

GRAVE SITUATION IN BULGARIA

King Entrusts Formation Of Cabinet To Tocheff

SOFIA, April 20.

The political situation in Bulgaria remains extremely grave and complicated but hitherto there are no fresh developments. Since yesterday, when King entrusted Tocheff with the formation of the Cabinet.

M. Tocheff, however, is meeting serious difficulties for as a veteran of seventy and representing old traditions he commands but a small following in the country. The choice of Tocheff who is an intimate friend of ex-King Ferdinand, and formerly closely in touch with the Macedonian revolutionaries, caused utmost astonishment and to the King's prestige.

Meanwhile the popularity of Colonel Koleff, Minister of the Interior, is growing. He is a man of great personality and courage who advocates an authoritative state and non-participation of the army in politics.—Reuter.

"HIS NAME BELONGS TO ALL MANKIND"

French Litterateur's Tribute To Ramkrishna

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Secretary, Ramkrishna Centenary Celebration Committee has received the following letter from Sylvain Leavi, the celebrated French literateur of Paris accepting the Vice-Presidentship of the Committee in reply to the request for the same by the Secretary:—

I thank you for your kind letter dated 21st February. I deem it a great honour to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Ramkrishna commemoration. His name belongs to all mankind, as his heart and mind did. All countries in the world may unite in that commemoration, at least all countries that still believe in the dignity of the man, outside and above all prejudice of race.—United Press

Arrest Of Suspect In Murder Case

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BALDWINS MILL, April 20.

Ignorant of her husband's death, Mrs. Baldwin died at Richmond, Virginia, "en route" to home. Simultaneously, Mr. Kenneth Brown whom the police were seeking in connection with a murder was arrested in the United States.

HAUPTMANN CASE APPEAL

Counsel Will Take It To Supreme Court, If Necessary

(Special Cable)

TRENTON, April 20.

The first stage was taken in Hauptmann's appeal when his counsel filed with the prosecution 133 arguments for setting aside the conviction, preparatory to presenting an appeal in June. Counsel asserted "inter alia" that newspaper reports were biassed and exaggerated, the jury were surrounded by hysterical mob spirit and that the Court's charge to the jury was argumentative, impairing a free verdict. Defence counsel Rosencrans announced that he would take the case to the supreme Court if necessary. It will be recalled that Rosencran's last eleven murder cases resulted in spectacular acquittals.

World Records In Athletics

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LAWRENCE (Kansas), April 20.

Athletics University Iowa relay team broke the world's record of 440 yard relay (time: 40 and five-tenths seconds), beating the University of Southern Californias by 40 and eight-tenths.

Iowa also broke the half-mile record of 125.2 previously held by Southern California of 125.8.

Pt. RAMCHANDRA SHARMA

Loses 10 Lbs. Of Weight On 6th Day Of Fast

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, April 21.

It is stated that Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, who is fasting unto death, has lost 10 pounds of weight. To-day is the sixth day of the fast. He is taking water and leamons only. He is now lodged in a room at the Chawl of Mr. Chhotlal Girdhar.

Except at prayer times in the morning and evening and for half an hour in the afternoon, he is stated to be observing silence.

WORLD SWIMMING RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUNSWICK (Maine), April 20.

John Higgins swam 500 metres breast-stroke in seven minutes, 27 seconds which is a world record, beating by 7 minutes 33 one-tenth seconds that established by Schwartz, Germany.

SEVA SADAN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN

Applications Should Reach Delhi By April 25

Away from the dust, din and the infections of the town is situated in the Civil Lines of Delhi (11, Rajpur Road) the Seva Sadan Girls' High Sschool. It imparts sound education on Modern lines with Domestic science and care of babies and cottage industries are special features of the institution.

It has a capable staff, efficient education, individual attention and excellent arrangements for indoor and out door- games including tennis, badminton and basket-ball. The Seva Sadan High School educates the rich and the poor alike on the most modern lines best suited for the needs of the Indian Nation. It aims at preventing Indian girls being trained as office clerks. It tries to produce educated wives and mothers tactful and loving teachers of the young, learned counsellors of their husbands and skilled nurses and doctors of the sick.

The Boarding House with extensive play grounds, modern sanitary fittings and the purest air of the Civil Lines improves the health of the students.

Three Merit Scholarships of Rs. 10 p.m. each for the ninth and three for the tenth class will be awarded to the best Hindu boarder-students, and four scholarships of Rs. 10 p.m. have been reserved for deserving poor widows or stranded women in the ninth and tenth classes.

Tpplications for scholarships must reach the Principal Miss R D Sharma B.A. (Hons.) 11, Rajpur Road, Delhi, by the 25th instant.

AUSTRIA'S CONSCRIPTION

One Million Sterling To Be Spent On Preparations

CHANCELLOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

VIENNA, April 20.

A million sterling will be spent in the immediate future on the preparation is for the conscription of Austria. This is announced by Chancellor Schuschnigg in an Easter message, broadcast to the Austrian people to-night.—Reuter.

COURT SCENE AT PLEADER'S TRIAL

Crowds Smash Judge's Dais And Furuiture

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 21

Several hundreds of people trying to gain admission into the court room of the Chief City Magistrate to witness the trial of a High Court pleader on a charge of alleged criminal assault on a nine-year old girl employee, created a disturbance in the court room, smashing the judge's dais and some furniture.

Police had to be requisitioned to disperse the crowd.—A.P.

Nagpur City Fathers And Jubilee Resolution

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

At an extraordinary meeting of the Nagpur Municipality held on Friday night to consider a resolution to sanction Rs. 1,500 to Silver Jubilee Fund by re-appropriating this amount provided in the estimate for 1935-36 under the head 'Baby Shows and Health Week', this amount was sanctioned on condition that 70 per cent of this was utilised towards medical relief work in the city area.

After considerable opposition from some members, who wanted the matter to be postponed to a more convenient date, the resolution was carried by 19 votes to 7.—A.P.

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN:

ONE WASTE PLANT consisting of:—

8 Breaker cards 41" x 50"
1 Roller grinder for same
7 Finisher cards 40" x 50"
1 Roller grinder for same
1 Derby Doubler 48 ends, making 23" laps
2 Condenser Mules of 494 spindles each 2" gauge

May be seen running at the KOHINOOR MILLS, Dadar, by request to Mill Manager.

Is Bombay Clean?

A SUGGESTION TO OUR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to your correspondent's latter in to-day's issue, complaining about the shocking condition of some of Bombay's suburban roads, we have equally bad examples of the same state of affairs in thoroughfares much nearer the heart of the city—right under the eyes and noses of the authorities who are supposed to be responsible for the cleanliness and health of Bombay and its inhabitants.

For instance, there are a few short streets between our palatial Ballard Estate and Frere Road which are a perfect disgrace at any time . . . Calicut Street is the worst, and resembles a filthy pigsty. The dwellers in this street, are themselves partly to blame but there is no check or supervision, and they are allowed to go on wallowing in their own filth. Nuisances number 1 and 2 are committed freely in the gutters and on the pavements and pedestrains have difficulty in picking their way through this street to avoid the excreta and all sorts of filthy and stinking garbage. It is un-understandable why such conditions are allowed in such a highly-taxed and "civilised" city. Calcutta was at one time considered the dirtiest city in India but Bombay can now easily claim to be the most un-clean and neglected city in the world—certainly not a distinction to be proud of. There seems to be no effort made to remedy matters, but merely casual indifference on the part of those responsible for the city's cleanliness and health (and reputation) and entire lack of discipline and pride among the populace who make a pernicious habit of discarding their bodily filth and household litter on the roads outside their very doors. What is the use of Municipal scavanging carts going round if people are allowed to fill the streets with their dirt and litter immediately after? Why is it not, as elsewhere, made compulsory for householders to provide a dust-bin or some other receptacle in which to cast their litter, for daily collection by the Municipal scavangers? Obviously people have to be educated to cleanliness especially the illiterate classes—and it should be made a punishable offence if any official orders given to promote common decency are defied. There are dozens of streets off the main roads which are in just as disgraceful a condition, but Calicut Street is particularly referred to, not only because it has been allowed to develop into a public "privy" for the hundreds of people who live in it and are content to herd themselves amid their own filth—but because there is a dairy situated in it where milk and dairy produce is sold for infants and invalids "Cleanliness is next to godliness" and the latter is impossible if the former is not observed.—Yours, etc.,

ASHAMED OF CIVIC "PRIDE."

Pseudo-Maulvis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you know, "Maulvis" of all types usually come to Bombay during the Muharram season. They come, deliver religious sermons during the first 11 days of this holy month and then go away with their pockets full of money earned. Each "maulvi" has got his own "mohalla" where he practically reigns during his short sojourn in Bombay. There are several "maulvis" who deliver sermons on such sublime themes as the Unity of God, the prophethood of Muhammad, the martyrdom of Husain, etc., without in any way wounding the hearts of the members of any Islamic sect. The sermons of these "maulvis" are invariably very inspiring and leave an abiding impression on the hearers. There is, however, another class of "maulvis" who are fit to be called "pseudo-maulvis" and their ignorance of religion is more than compensated by the glib tongue which they possess. Now they make a very free use of their tongue in running down their adversaries and their articles of faith, indulging at the same time in mutual recriminations. They have been doing it for a long time past, unnoticed by the Muslim press of Bombay. It is, however, gratifying to note that this year the Muslim papers like the "Roznama-e-Khilafat," the "Ajmal," the "Uqab" and others have taken strong objections to their incessant attacks on the people's faiths. It is a healthy sign of the times that our newspapers have done the right thing in exposing the activities of these "pseudo-Maulvis". But mere exposure is not enough, since these "maulvis" have already sown the seeds of mischief on a very vast scale between the various sects of Islam inhabiting in Bombay, with the result that the Musalmans are now becoming intolerant of each other. These "maulvis" dub every person who thinks differently from them as a "Wahabi." The "Roznama-e-Khilafat" wrote in a recent issue that the atmosphere of Bombay is so much surcharged that if a person is found out to be a "Wahabi" in any mosque then he is sure to be belaboured by the Musalmans of other sects. This battle of faiths has been started by these "Maulvis" whose business is simply to call other people by the name of "Kafirs". This contagion may spread and there may be disastrous results in store for the Musalmans of Bombay.

I do not want to name such "Maulvis" as their names have already appeared in the pages of the Urdu press. Surely such attacks should never be tolerated in Bombay which is so cosmopolitan in character. Such "Maulvis" are more dangerous than the "mavalis" whose sphere of influence is only limited. This battle of faiths may prove a centre of mischief for Bombay Muslims in the time to come.—Yours, etc.

CAUTION.

Bombay, April 20.

No Retirement For Congress Leaders

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"No retirement due please." to our leaders is the keynote of Mr. Parulekar's letter in to-day's "Chronicle." The question of Dr. Ansari's retirement from all public activities and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's intention to follow suit deserve public consideration. This will deprive the country of the services of its greatest political leaders at a time when their mature experience are of utter importance for its salvation. In a country like India such retirement from the field of public activities at the very zenith of their powers seems detrimental to its interests and can be considered a national loss.

Dr. Ansari claims retirement because of ill-health. It is very difficult to understand the attitude of C. Rajagopalachari. Rajaji has like Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru made a mark as one of the best lawyers. He is perfect for a trenchant, concise and skilful summing-up of a case either in attack or in defence. Sometime back he hounded the Justice Party with due vigour and sent it to its doom. Mahatma Gandhi has best regards for him and considers him to be his only follower who has dived deep in the Non-Co-operation Movement and understood it intellectually. His heart and soul are saturated with the Gandhian ideals and someone has humorously characterised him as a part of Gandhiji's anatomy. When Gandhiji was given the sole command of managing the activities of the national movement a prominent leader asked 'Bapuji' as to who will succeed him in case if he had to be behind the four walls of the prison. "There is Rajaji" replied Gandhiji. C. Rajagopalachari is a political force the extent and effect of which it is difficult to predict.

Can we afford to do without Rajaji when India has been buffetted with political agitation? All public spirited Indians should trumpet "No retirement" to our leaders.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL DAHYABHAI KORA

Kaira, April 18.

Decrying Science

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Many people, who are well acquainted with the inhabitants of Bombay, have taken some interest in the rapid rise in the social ladder of a lady known as Countess Vera Crassi. That she was born and brought up in Bombay in one of its suburbs known as Chinchpokli was educated for some terms as a lady doctor in the National Medical College is also well-known, and after a trip to Europe returned here as a Countess. So far her social status is really imposing. What one would like to know is her qualifications for running down Science. I read, in effect, in your issue of to-day, that presiding recently at a lecture she gave it as her weighty opinion that Science has failed to give satisfaction to the sufferings of the world and that it was religion alone, (which religion?) that did real service to man in such circumstances and cheered him up in the trials of life.

Countess Vera Crassi admitted that she was not well versed in higher philosophy, yet she ventured to express such an opinion that many learned people would hesitate to make. It would be interesting to know what she understands by Science and in what way she expects it to fulfil a role which it is not its sphere to accomplish. Science deals with the realities of the Universe and with the facts of daily life. It is not its purpose to minister to the delusions of childish minds. It has given comforts enough to make all who use it wisely of all the amenities of life that it provides. Like every thing else it can be used for good or evil.

Countess Vera Crassi, doubtless, did not realize that she was uttering the usual fallacies of those who habitually decry Science.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

all.

Kerosene Emulsion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 19th inst. "One interested in public health" has desired to know the formula for "Kerosene Emulsion" for the good sake of the public we herein give the same which we hope you will kindly publish in your esteemed paper.

Soft Soap	16 oz.
Boiling Water	64 cz.
Dissolve, and while warm add kerosene oil	128 oz.

for use as a spray dilute with 15 parts of water.

It is preferable to use the first quality kerosene oil and the second one.

There is one formula prescribed by Mr. C. G. Moor, F L C who has made a study of the best way of combating the fly plague and recommends the use of fly wire, but it will, we think prove impracticable and hence do not prefer to give herein.—Yours, etc.,

GANDHI CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.
536, Centre Street.
Poona, April 19.

INDIAN WOMEN'S 'VARSITY FUND

The Secretary, S. N. D. T. I. W. Fund Committee, Bombay writes:—

An urgent meeting of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Womens' University Fund Committee was held on the 3rd instant at Alu Villa, Laburnum Road, with Sir Govindrao Pradhan in the chair.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) In view of the hopeless delay in recovering the remaining receipt books from a few persons, the Committee have decided to stop the work of collection from April 3, 1935, and start auditing the accounts at the present stage without waiting any further.

(2) The original Central Fund Committee be dissolved from April 3, 1935, leaving behind a committee of three, consisting of (1) Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, (2) Mr. L. G. Vinze, (3) Mr R. G. Vijayakar with full authority to deal with the remaining accounts of the committee and to bring the work to a close.

RECEIPT BOOKS WITHDRAWN

Since the Committee have stopped the work of collection, the public are hereby requested to remit all future donations, not to Mr. Phadnis or any worker of the Committee but directly to the Registrar of the Indian Women's University, Poona. No body is hereafter authorised to collect any amount on behalf of the Committee, and the use of the Committee's receipt books for the purpose of collecting funds must be considered unauthorised.

The Committee have, upto now, remitted to the University a sum of Rs. 7,170-9-5 out of the collections made. The final accounts of the Funds will be published in the full report to be printed on completion of the remaining work.

BOOKS SHOULD BE RETURNED

Those who have not returned the receipt books of the Committee are requested to return all these to Mr. L. G. Vinze 82 Khatau Building, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay, immediately.

A book containing 50 tickets of Rs. 2 each (No. 401 to 450) has been lost. The Committee will be thankful to receive any information regarding this book. It must be returned to above address if found and the use of this book for collecting funds is hereby declared unauthorised.

FOUNDATION OF DEMOCRACY

Put Civic Duty Above Communalism, Says Hidayatullah

L. S. G. CONFERENCE AT LAHORE

LAHORE, April 20.

A fervent appeal to all to sink petty differences in the common cause of the country and join hands in raising the tone of local self-governing institutions in the country was made this evening by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah presiding over the Punjab local Self-Government Conference. The Conference met at the Town Hall and was opened by Dr. Sir Gokul Chand Narang.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah said that he was never tired of pleading the cause of peace and goodwill, concord and co-operation between all communities, classes and creeds in this land. India was their common home and all of them were children of the soil. They had all to live and work and die here. All that was needed was an attitude of mutual concession a spirit of give and take.

PULL TOGETHER

Continuing the president said: "We are now on the eve of great developments in the constitution of this country. We must all pull together, and not in opposing directions. Then and then only will the welfare of our land be assured. The greatest need of India to-day is unity between the various sections of the people.

ROLE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

Sir G. Hidyatullah explained the origin and history of local self-Government in India and said that local self-government was the very foundation of Democratic Government in any country and the success of democratic government depended on the success of local self-Government which played a most important part in the national economy. Merely holding conferences of this sort and passing resolutions was of no use if an endeavour was not made to see that prompt and effective action followed their deliberations. For this purpose a permanent organisation was most useful and indeed necessary. The object of the conference, the President said, was to consider the question of founding a local self-government Institute for the Punjab on the lines of the local self-Government institute in the Bombay Presidency.

FOR COMMON BENEFIT

The President made some important suggestions. One of these was that where should be a central Institute for co-ordinating the activities of the various local bodies and provincial Institutes through the country. Till that central organisation was established, inter-provincial conferences might be held from time to time.

NEEDED STRONG EXECUTIVE

The president further suggested the desirability of having a strong executive in the municipalities in the larger cities. So many influences came into play in the self-governing field that a weak executive was likely to succumb to them hence the need for a strong executive with statutory powers to ensure the successful working of these bodies.

WATCHWORDS FOR WORKERS

Finally Sir Ghulam Hussain put in a strong plea for doing everything possible to raise the tone and temper of local bodies. Local bodies would do well, he said, to turn their attention to productive and public utility schemes. In this all concerned must do their part. Firstly, suffrage must be given regardless of any consideration save merit alone. Then members themselves must set an example by performing their duties and paying their own taxes. Parties should be formed on principles and policies and not on communal or sectarian basis. Civic duty must be the highest and only duty. Lastly, appointments to local bodies should be on merit alone. Efficient and faithful service should be the watchword of every employee and public worker. Integrity and fairness should be the guiding principles of everyone and devoted service the sincere quota of all.—A.P.

Searches And Arrests In Sylhet

SYLHET, April 18.

Yesterday the local police searched three houses, including that of a college student, and a dispensary and arrested three young men in connexion with certain political offences.—A. P.

MAHASABHA AND 'AWARD'

No Substantial Argument Advanced At Subjects Committee's Meeting

CAWNPORE, April 20.

A meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha was held this morning and several subjects that will come up before the open session of the Mahasabha were discussed. No definite resolutions have yet been framed. Dr. Moonje who has been entrusted with the task of framing resolutions, will have further consultation with the delegates this afternoon.

Among the subjects discussed this morning were the recent riots in Firozabad, the Communal Award and the possession of the Bodhgaya shrine in Giya. On the question of the communal riot at Firozabad very strong opinions were expressed and it was suggested by one or two delegates that Government were aware that large number of Muslims were coming to Firozabad in order to create disturbance but did not take timely action which might have saved the lives of the unfortunate victims.

Wide divergence of opinion was revealed between the Hindu and Budhist delegates regarding the possession of the Bodhgaya shrine. The Burmese hold that since the shirne is essentially Buddhist, it ought to be in the possession of Buddhists. The Hindus strongly resist this view. It is expected that Bhai Parmanand will be able to soothe the sentiments of both the communities by shelving the question for the time being and entrusting the decision at issue to a Select Committee.

On the question of the Communal Award no substantial argument was advanced by any delelegate.

The Subjects Committee will meet again at 3 p.m—A.P.

REAL NEED IS 'SANGATHAN'

KALIMPONG, April 18.

Bhai Paramanand, M.L.A., president of the Hindu Mahasabha, arrived here yesterday and addressed a largely attended public meeting of Hindus and Buddhists. In the course of his speech he laid stress on the "sangathan" movement and said that mere belief in religion was of no use.

He asked the local Buddhists and Hindus to combine as there was little difference between Hinduism and Buddhism and, in support of his contention, referred to the fact of the Rev. Uttama was elected president of the Hindu Mahasabha Conference at Cawnpore.—A. P.

Annulment Of Award As Jubilee Gift

MAHASABHA TO APPEAL TO KING GEORGE?

Karachi Firing Justified

CAWNPORE, April 21.

The open session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha resumed this afternoon at the Queen's Gardens. The number of delegates and visitors to-day was larger than yesterday.

OFFICE-BEARERS

At a meeting of the Subjects Committee held this morning Bhai Parmanand was elected President of the Mahasabha Working Committee and the following six vice-presidents were also elected:—Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, Dr. Radhakumud Mukherji, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Capt. Raja Durga Narain Singh and Raja Narendranath.

KARACHI FIRING.

Several resolutions were passed at the open session held in the evening. The first resolution related to the Karachi firing and expressed appreciation of the prompt action taken by the authorities, which prevented a communal riot. The resolution expressed the belief that the Government had no other alternative than to adopt the measures which it did. The resolution also condemned the attitude of leaders, who extolled fanatical murderers as religious martyrs. The Congress Party's attitude shown in the recent debate in the Assembly on the Karachi incidents was disapproved by the Mahasabha.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

The next resolution which related to the playing of music before a mosque emphatically opposed the Muslim demand for stoppage of music before a mosque, even on public roads and the King's highway, in utter disregard of the religious sentiments of Hindus.

Raja Narendranath of Lahore in moving the resolution said that if the Government upheld the rights of Muslims to stop music before a mosque, they ought to respect the rights of Hindus to stop music before their temples.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

FIROZABAD TRAGEDY CONDEMNED.

A resolution on the Firozabad riots condemned the excesses committed by Muslim rioters there and expressed sorrow at the conduct of rioters in setting fire to a Hindu house, which resulted in an entire family being burnt to death.

ANTI-"AWARD" CAMPAIGN.

The last resolution, which was moved by Mr. Radhakant Malaviya condemned the communal decision of His Majesty's Government and characterised it as anti-national and unjust to the Hindus and Sikhs. The Mahasabha declared its determination to carry on a campaign against the Communal Award until it was replaced by a more equitable solution.

The session adjourned till tomorrow.

APPEAL TO KING.

It is understood that at the meeting of the Subjects Committee views were expressed by a number of delegates that an appeal should be made to the King to rescind the Communal Award. It was stated that under the statute the King Emperor was above the Parliament and had the constitutional right to alter or modify the decisions of Parliament. A majority of delegates taking part in the Subjects Committee meeting were in favour of making an appeal to the King to annul the Communal Award on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.—A. P.

Operation Room Out Of Jubilee Funds

SIBSAGAR, April 18.

North Lakhimpur, in Upper Assam, is making preparations in order to celebrate Their Majesties Silver Jubilee in a fitting manner. It is understood that the Jubilee Committee has earmarked a sum of Rs. 1,400 for an operation room to be attached to the Local Board Charitable Dispensary.—A. P.

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and the key note to a complete range of dainty toiletries appreciated for their captivating scent and charm.

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Alluring without being heavy, instantly welcomed by fashionable women all over the world.

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Musings On The Next General Election

Britain Will Be Faced With Crisis Or Stalemate Says Lord Allen

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A forecast of the result of the next election and an attempt to define the situation in which democratic leadership could be assured were made by Lord Allen of Hurtwood at a luncheon held at the Reform Club, Manchester.

The result of the next election, he suggested, would be either a Conservative Government calling itself National or a stalemate. Labour would have to gain 300 seats to give them a majority of one, and he thought they would be "very lucky" if they won 200 or 220. There was something to be said for the co-operation of an independent group drawn from all parties who might demonstrate to the Government and to the Opposition the volume of opinion in favour of an agreed programme. Lord Allen announced that within a few weeks a "workmanlike" programme would be published showing how far it was possible for men of all parties to agree upon a programme.

The "National" Government had failed to provide an honest interpretation of the word "National." If at the next election it appealed to the public under that word, with 500 of its 600 candidates drawn from one party, the country was not going to be deceived.

LABOUR AND A CRISIS

Labour's programme was well thought out, yet the public hesitated to accept it because the party's spokesmen said deliberately that if Labour was returned to power the country must expect a constitutional and financial crisis. "The Labour party as an alternative to the present Government has ruled itself completely out," he said. "This nation is not going to vote for a row or a crsis at the next election." It was claimed that Labour's spokesmen were not responsible for creating this apprehension, but he had taken meticulous care to examine the chronology of statements on this subject and he had established their responsibility.

Lord Allen then pointed out that Labour would have to win 300 seats in order to get a majority of one, and that the next election might result in a Conservative Government calling itself National or a stalemate in the Parliamentary situation. The results of a stalemate would be a Constitutional struggle which was the last thing that anybody wanted. It would be the beginning of a threat to democracy and would hamper the country in its work for world peace.

THE SOLUTION

An association of parties was the only solution. Labour was not likely to take the initiative. They relied on independent success, but they might find after the next election a complete reorientation of British politics, with a centre party substituted for the old Liberal Party. He often wished Sir Herbert Samuel would have the courage of his convictions and openly warn the parties of the dangers which threatened democracy if there was no co-operation. Sir Herbert might put forward a series of proposals to be carried out in the next five years, and summon a conference at which the means of collaboration should be discussed. Failing Labour or Liberal initiative, the Government might yet put new heart into the nation by reconstructing its membership and once more making a direct appeal for co-operative effort. It might thus bring together a far finer team of progressive minds than were represented by the present Administration.

AN INDEPENDENT GROUP

There was one other alternative. There was something to be said for the formation of an independent group of men and women belonging to all parties coming together and uncovering the agreement which was to be found in the nation proving to the Government and to the Opposition how considerable was the volume of opinion in favour of association in a common programme. Lord Allen referred to two manifestos on liberty and democratic leadership which had been issued last year. Those responsible had since been trying to translate the principles there laid down into a detailed and accurate programme. He hoped that within a very few weeks the public would see the result, "not amateur in quality but formidable in workmanlike suggestions."

Lord Allen then outlined some of the points on which it was thought agreement was possible. Among them were the changing of the Bank of England into a national institution, free from sectional interests and saved from political manipulation; reorganisation of the Cabinet; mobilisation of national resources for public development, not relief works; legislation to enable industries now safeguarded under tariffs to put their own house in order; and the development of marketing schemes and social services—"Manchester Guardian."

Industries For Harijans

VILLAGE WELFARE ACTIVITIES AT PALI

(From Our Correspondent).

One of the centres in Maharashtra where active work is being carried on in the service of Harijans is Pali in the Sudhaghad Taluka of the Bhor State. On the last Ram Navmi Day, the local Harijan Sevak Sangh arranged for the construction of a well open to all classes of the community, and the ceremony was performed, in the presence of a large assemblage of Harijans and others, by Swami Kevalanand, the well-known Marathi Sastri. At a public meeting which was held subsequently, under the chairmanship of N. G. C. Bhate, President of the Kolaba District Local Board, a brief account was submitted by the Secretary of the efforts made by the Sangh to develop rural industries. The most important of these is the manufacture of mats by Harijan youths. The mats are woven out of local material, such as the "laval" plant found in river bed, from the rind of the plantain trunk, and out of the ketki plant which grows in abundance in these parts of the Konkan. This industry provides occupation to a number of Harijan boys and if proper guidance is forthcoming is capable of considerable development. Among other industries which are likely to succeed if attended to with care are bee keeping and the manufacture of coarse woollen blankets. These blankets are an essential requisite of agriculturists in the Konkan where the rainfall is in the neighbourhood of a hundred inches, and sheep-farming if undertaken on right lines will yield good results. The productive use of the local hides and skins and of the bones of dead cattle which now run to waste is also being investigated. The plants which grow wild in the neighbouring hills provide valuable tanning and colouring material and some of them possess medicinal properties. These resources have not yet been sufficiently tapped. Mr. Keshavrao G. Limaye in the statement he presented to the meeting observed that for the development of these industries what they needed was technical guidance and marketing facilities for the provision of which they looked up to the All-India Village Industries Association. Another disability was the growing burden of debt which sapped the initiative and the energy of the rural population. Investigations conducted by the local workers, especially among Harijan families, showed clearly that the yield from agriculture was insufficient to provide sustenance to the families engaged in that industry and that the deficits had to be made up by resort to borrowing. In case no attempt was made to reduce this burden agriculturists were apt to feel that the time and labour they spent in the pursuit of secondary occupations would merely enrich their sowkar creditors, and hence it was essential that this aspect of their economic life should not be ignored by the All-India Village Industries Association.

ADULT EDUCATION IN INDIA

Nature Of The Problem

(By S. G. Warty, M.A.).

I

The movement for the education of adults, which has now grown so world-wide in its scope, is in fact only of recent date. Nevertheless, within the short time of its growth, the idea has received such a wide application and undergone such a rapid process of evolution, that adult education has come to be used in various senses. Some think of it as work for illiterates; others employ it to mean the making up of deficiency in the earlier education of mature men and women; still others use it in the broad sense of the means by which adult men and women shall be released from the thrall of custom and tradition and be prepared for intelligent participation in the current of the world's life.

So far as India is concerned, it should be of advantage to us to accept all these various interpretations of adult education; for, India is a country where people at all stages of civilization are found, where educational progress is so uneven and so unequally distributed in the different strata of society that measures of all kinds and degrees included under the comprehensive term "Adult Education" are needed to redress the disparity.

Problem of Literacy.

A few facts will bring this out clearly. Take first literacy. The percentage of literates of both sexes and all ages was only 8 in 1931. Primary education as imparted in schools at present, only ministers to the needs of the young, while the vast mass of adults continues illiterate.

An equally serious problem is the wastage in education due to premature withdrawal of children from the school course and to relapse into illiteracy. The Hartog Committee's enquiry showed that this wastage was enormous. There is a vast disproportion between the numbers in the lowest classes and those in the higher classes, so much so that the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India expressed the view that under present conditions expenditure on primary education is largely wasted.

The relapse of illiteracy even of those who have completed their primary course and the loss and wastage resulting therefrom may be indicated by the fact brought out by the Hartog Committee "that the number of literates in the age group 10-15 was approximately only half the number of pupils in the age group 5-10 at school five years previously." There is thus a vast field for adult education to check this wastage to a very substantial extent.

Problem of Civics.

A still more powerful factor has begun to work. The urge of political reform is insistent. Democracy has come and is working itself out in India at a rapid rate and on a very wide scale. Franchise is being extended to the mass of the people, and it goes without saying that an uneducated democracy is a first-class danger. This was the reason why the growth of education in India formed the subject of a special enquiry by the Hartog Committee appointed as an auxiliary Committee to the Indian Statutory Commission who desired to assess educational progress in relation to political and constitutional conditions.

To satisfy these new needs, adult education should mainly consist of civics or education for citizenship. The Hartog Committee had to consider the problem not only of educating the electorate, but also of educating leaders of public life, the directing classes as it would call them. Does the University life in India as it exists at present, afford facilities and opportunities for the growth and cultivation of the qualities of public leadership? This was one of the important questions examined by the Committee.

The Problem of Culture.

Last, but not least, is the cultural education which Americans call "nurture" as distinguished from "instruction." It embraces the development of the powers of the individual, biological and social, especially as influenced by the conscious efforts of other human beings. The aim of this education should be to open the minds of the vast mass of adults, to rouse their latent curiosity in men and things, to create and foster new and higher aspirations, in short, to promote a desire for fuller life.

In India, this aspect of adult education has a significance of its own. The hold of custom and tradition on the mass of people in this country, hinders material and moral progress to a considerable degree and any direct attack has proved futile. It has also been observed that the Indian cultivator is un-aspiring in his demeanour, un-economic in his methods, and un-enterprising in his affairs, a state of things to the consideration of which the Royal Agricultural Commission gave a very large space in their report. Will doses of adult education of the necessary kind and degree, help to cure the disease, if successively administered?

A Question for All.

I have deliberately referred to these various needs of the different classes of adults, for, unless these are well recognised the scope of adult education in India cannot be fully appreciated. We have to interpret adult education not in the narrow, but in the larger and broader sense which regards the adult as a citizen and a member of the social group.

I shall next deal with certain practical principles which should guide our efforts in the education of adults, of course, briefly and cursorily; for, my desire is not to write a closely reasoned thesis, but to invite many other minds to a common consideration of the problem.

ISLAM MUST PAVE WAY FOR WORLD PEACE

Iranian Minister's Appeal At London Gathering

PROPHET'S GRANDSON, A MODEL HERO AND MARTYR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 13.

(By Air Mail.)

In memory of the martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Hussein, grandson of Prophet Muhammad, the Muslim Society in Great Britain held an 'At Home' at Hotel Metropole in Northumberland Avenue, last night when His Excellency Mirza Hussein Khan Ala, C.M.G., Iranian Minister to the Court of St. James, was in the chair. By his side were seated Sir Abdul Qadir, Sir Denison Ross, Lady Qadir, Syed W. Ameer Ali I.C.S. (Retd.) Sir Omar H. Stewart-Rankin, Bt., Lady Stewart-Rankin and Syed A. Rafique, Honorary Secretary of the Society.

COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.

London has rarely seen such a large gathering of Muslims, belonging to different sects, prominent amongst whom were a number of Shiahs and Sunnis. With them were mingled a large number of Englishmen, Hindus, Parsees and other friends of the Society.

His Excellency the Iranian Minister was happy to extend a cordial welcome to all those who had responded to the invitation of the Society. In the course of his speech, he pointed out that the occasion was worthy of their fervent and solemn attention,—at least solemn in Muslim calendar. It was a source of great satisfaction to him that so many Muslims, Shiahs and Sunnis particularly, had gathered there to show their devotion and veneration for that great saint who laid down his life for the sake of noble principles. The saint preferred death to wordly things and life of ease.

TOWARDS MUSLIM UNITY

His Excellency reminded the gathering that although Hazrat Imam Hussein left this world 1255 years ago he was remembered to this day in every village and hamlet of Muslim countries and especially in India not only by Muslims but even non-Muslims. His Excellency congratulated the Muslim Society in Great Britain in arranging that gathering to celebrate for the first time in London the martyrdom of the grandson of Prophet Muhammad. It was all to the good because there was strength in unity. He hoped that the occasion will be long remembered as uniting all Muslims in one community.

ISLAM MUST GIVE LEAD.

"When there is discord between different nations, when there is race for armament, and when the peace of the world is disturbed making everyone anxious about the future", said His Excellency, "it is necessary that Islam should give lead for the unity of human race. Only such a unity will lead us to peace for the betterment of human society". This declaration of His Excellency aroused prolonged cheers from the gathering, and he concluded by reminding his listeners of the saying of the great Ali, the father of Hazrat Imam Hussein: "A single enemy is one too many."

MODEL OF MARTYRDOM.

Sir Abdul Qadir was given warm welcome when he declared that he proposed to deal with the loveable aspect of Islam. "Islam", said Sir Abdul, "is embodiment of sacrifice, embodiment of love, embodiment of devotion and friendship to one another." Therefore, Hazrat Imam Hussein was a hero in more than one sense, he continued. Unlike most other people who had distinguished themselves as great soldiers, Prophet's grandson, Hazrat Imam Hussein, was distinguished also for his learning and charity. If Prophet was the city of life, Ali was the gate of life. His was one of the most generous hearts. His wife was perfect model of martyrdom—a model wife, self-sacrificing, who practically effaced herself in trying to help the poor. She was a virtuous and noble woman. "Instead of a dividing event", concluded Sir Abdul, "this tragedy of the martyrdom is a real source of unity between the two sections of the community—Shiahs and Sunnis."

The gathering felt very proud of Sir Denison Ross when he stated that he was in the midst of a Shakespearean tragedy in one of the West End theatres and had left Shakespeare in preference to join the gathering in remembering the great Saint whom Islam had produced. "I left Shakespeare" he said "without the slightest compunction and I have come here to show to my Muslim friends that I never fail them". The sacrifice of Hazrat Imam Hussein, in the opinion of Sir Denison Ross, was the one great drama that is holding the Shiahs and Sunnis together in the Islamic world. But he often wonders why this great drama should not be able to ho'd all Muslims together.

SYMBOLIC OF ISLAM

After the prayers "In the name of Allah the most beneficent and most merciful...." had been offered from a very modern buffet were served the traditional Turkish delight, the stuffed dates which are symbolic of Islam, and glasses of sherbet and other non-alcoholic liquids. As the Shiah and the Sunni broke the sweetmeats together the friction of 1,300 years was smoothed away for all the time in the heart of London.

B. M. Tribercular Ward Fund

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

The following are further donations to the "Brierley Memorial Tubercular Ward Fund" which now stands at near about three thousand rupees:—K B Dr. Hakimullah, Rs. 500; K S Mir Karim Bakhsh, Director of Public Instruction, Rs. 100; Major W E R Dimond Rs. 50; K S Ibrahim Khalil Khan Rs. 50; Clerks of the I G Civil Hospitals' Office Rs. 71.—A. P.

CONGRESS ENROLMENT IN "F" WARD

Latest Time And Date For Registration Of Members

The President, "F" Ward Congress Committee, writes:—

The Congress membership books issued by the "F" Ward D. C. C. must be returned together with membership fees at or before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on April 28. The members enrolled in such of the books which will not be returned to the office at or before the abovementioned time or whose membership fees will be not be paid on or before the time fixed above in the "F" Ward Congress Committee either due to the fault of the person who has enrolled such member or members and has collected membership subscription or of the member himself will not be eligible to stand as a candidate or vote for the B.P.C.C. bye-election or to take any part therein.

Latest time for:—

(a) Closing of membership roll for the purposes of B.P.C.C. bye-election is April 28 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(b) Receiving nominations for B.P.C.C. membership bye-election is at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on May 1.

(c) Election of the members to the B.P.C.C.: May 12; time and place will be published later on.

Common Platform For London Indians

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA'S APPEAL TO INDIANS TO JOIN SOCIAL CLUB

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 13.

(By Air Mail).

The Indian Social Club has taken nice rooms in the central locality of London, like the Whitehall, and the members had a quiet inaugural ceremony on Sunday afternoon performed by Sir Manubhai Mehta, who is a life member of the Club and who happens to be in London again.

The gathering was a small one and was another object lesson of one of the deplorable sides of Indian public life. Time has come when one has got to speak quite candidly about such matters. Indians in Great Britain do not realise the responsibility of their position that even their private and social life is under observation of Indian's political enemies. Here is an all-India Social Club in a city like London which affords such an excellent opportunity for Indians from different parts of India to meet together. It affords an opportunity to maintain a social unity on an All-India basis. However, such a plain duty is carelessly flouted by many Indians in England.

COMMUNITY GROUPS

Here in London, where there is no governmental pressure, an All-India Social Club has a small membership and yet there are separate communal organisations dividing the Indian community into nearly a dozen groups. We have a Bengal Society, a Maharashtrian Society, a Punjab Association, a Sikh Association, a Muslim Society, a Parsee Association, a Gujarati Literary Society and even just now I understand that some people are proposing to form a Saraswat Brahmin Association. These community gatherings may be quite justifiable and useful but only if they are given a secondary place and if every Indian considers it his or her duty to join an All-India Social Club.

STUDENTS' METHODS

Similarly there is the Indian Gymkhana in London which is patronised much more freely by English members than by Indians. The Indian students grumble and grouse that they have got grievances, that the other elderly compatriots do not take any interests in their rights, etc., yet after repeated attempts these very students do not care to join the Indian Social Club, even though special arrangements have been made for them to join it on a nominal charge of five shillings per year. When the Club had no rooms of its own, the Indian students made that as an excuse. A few months ago some of them made a written representation that a hundred of them were ready to join the Club if the Club undertook to take up rooms. Now the rooms are taken but none of these hundred students are to be found to carry out their obligation or to keep their promise.

AT REACTIONARY MEETINGS

Even politically when British students are advancing and taking part in May Day demonstrations, in anti-War and anti-Fascist meetings and in meetings organised to demand the freedom of India and other colonial countries, most of the Indian students make it a virtue of remaining completely absent on all these occasions, when it is well-known that they spend more than a wise amount of their time and money on frivolous and I dare say, objectionable entertainments. Not only do they refrain from taking their legitimate part in useful activities, but they are easily dragged in by the nose by a few interested people to attend reactionary meetings addressed by fashionable Labour or Liberal leaders.

EXPLOITED BY INDIA'S OPPONENTS

The present state of Indian life in London is watched by India's opponents and is becoming a general talk amongst them. These enemies of India point out to Indians in London as an illustration of how India is fond of castes, communities and divisions, of how none of them really wish for freedom of their country, and how unfit they are for political understanding and political control of their own affairs.

APPEAL FOR UNITY

Sir Manubhai Mehta at the opening of the Club Rooms on Sunday afternoon made an appeal for unity and it is hoped that at least it will bear fruit.

Subhas Bose To Be Operated Upon

DINAJPUR, April 21.

The "United Press" has received information from Vienna that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be operated upon on Wednesday next. —United Press.

Our Italian Letter

Rigid Restrictions On Indian Imports Into Italy?

FASCIST GOVT. SUBSIDISES EXPORTS BY PENALISING THE CONSUMER

(By D. B. Divanji)

MILAN, April 12.

Three new decrees wereN issued from Rome, one at the end of last month, and the other two during the past week, all of them having been issued in connection with the import restrictions imposed in this country by the decrees of 18th February last.

The first of these decrees extends the period of import restrictions upto the end of June next, that is, for a further period of three months. Some changes have also been made by this decree in the import quotas for certain commodities.

In so far as India is concerned, the quota for jute has been raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent while the quota for hides has been left unchanged at 30 per cent as originally fixed by the decree of 18th February. According to this new decree, therefore, imports of jute are allowed upto 50 per cent and of hides upto 30 per cent respectively of the imports for the corresponding period of last year.

TWO COTTON DECREES

While no mention was made about cotton in the above decree, the other two decrees that were subsequently issued are entirely in connection with this important commodity. The first of these two decrees raises the cess on all cotton imports from 0.30 cents per kilo to 0.50 cents per kilo, while the other decree fixes the quota for imports of cotton at 35 per cent for those spinners who have not enough cotton, and 25 per cent (as originally fixed by the decree of 18th February) for those spinners who have cotton enough to run for a period exceeding 90 working days.

In addition to the above quota, the decree also lays down that (A) exporters of yarns will have the right to obtain 110 per cent of the weight of cotton exported in the yarns and in the corresponding quality, and (B) exporters of cloth and other manufactures of cotton, or manufactures of cotton mixed with other products will be entitled to purchase cotton upto 50 per cent of the value of such exported goods.

Besides the above, raw cotton will also be allowed to be imported against exportation of non-cotton products, but such barters can only be arranged after they have been sanctioned by the "Istituto Cotoniero Italano."

POWERS OF COTTON INSTITUTE

Apart from the above quotas fixed by the Government, the entire control of the cotton industry has been entrusted to the Istituto Cotoniero Italiano, and no one will be allowed to import cotton unless he has obtained sanction from this institute. Nor is this all.

This cotton institute is also empowered to issue permits for the opening of credits and payment for the imports of raw cotton. So that no banks allowed to deal in exchange (only four big Italian banks are allowed to deal in exchange) can open credits or make payments for imports of cotton except by the order of the Istituto Cotoniero Italiano.

In a circular issued on the 6th inst by the Istituto Cotoniero Italiano, embodying the provisions of the above decree, it calls the attention of all industrialists and traders to "the necessity and to the national duty of increasing to the maximum extent the exportation of manufactured cotton goods in order to ensure abundant supplies of raw materials to the country, 'and not to aggravate the trade balance as well as to maintain industrial activity at the highest level possible."

And it is to increase the exportation of manufactured cotton goods to the maximum extent that the cess on all cotton imports has been raised from 0.30 cents to 0.50 cents per kilo. This cess will be largely utilised. I understand, in giving a sort of a drawback to the spinners who export cotton manufactures. The drawback will enable them to effect a proportionate reduction in the price of cotton manufactures for export with the result that the same can be dumped from 0.20 cents) 0.50 per kilo. ed in the consuming centres of the world.

It may be mentioned here that last year Italy exported cotton manufactures to the extent of about 40 per cent of her imports of raw cotton. As to how far the new measures that have now been taken will help the cotton industrialists of this country to increase to the maximum extent their exports remains to be seen. I can only wish them a success'.

COTTON IMPORT DUTY

I would, however, like to say a few words here about the import duty levied on cotton, with a view to show how Indian cotton pays more of this duty than the American. At present all cotton entering into Italy have to pay the following by way of duty and cess:—

1. Basic duty of 18.40 lire per one quintle (100 kilos) 0.18 per kilo.

2. 'Ad valorem' duty of 15 per cent on the tariff value of 400.00 lire per 100 quintle (uniform for all cotton) 0.60 per kilo.

3. A cess of (recently increased from 0.20 cents 0.50.

Total 1.28 per kilo.

It is the 'ad valorem' duty of 0.60 cents per kilo that works unfairly on Indian cotton. The present c.i.f. values of Broach, Oomra and Bengal cotton are in Italian currency roughly 3.33,2.65 and 2.20 lire per kilo respectively. While the c.i.f. price of American cotton (middling 15/16) is 3.56 lire per kilo. Working out the percentages, it will be seen that Broach, Oomra and Bengal cotton each pays respectively 38 per cent, 48 per cent, and 58 per cent of their c.i.f. value as duty, while the American cotton pays only 36 per cent. I have not taken Egyptian cotton into account as it does not compete with Indian cotton, being very high grade cotton.

Leaving out Broach and Oomra which are this season higher in parit as compared with the American cotton, and which are therefore replaced by the latter it will be seen that Bengal cotton which is now largely imported into Italy pays a heavy duty of 58 per cent in this country. It need not be mentioned that such a heavy duty is in the long run bound to affect the exports of this cotton to Italy.

RIGID RESTRICTIONS

From what has been said above, it would be also obvious that for some time to come imports into Italy from India, as from other countries will be subjected to rigid restrictions. It will be therefore interesting to know what action the Government of India propose to take with regard to the Indo-Italian trade.

The situation created in the country as a result of these import restrictions is indeed sad; I understand that in some instances credits already granted to the importers have been for the present cancelled. And the importers have been placed in an unenviable position in as much as perfectly solvent though they are, they are unable to make purchases from abroad for the simple reason that the country has not enough foreign money and that rigid restrictions have been placed on the supply of foreign exchange.

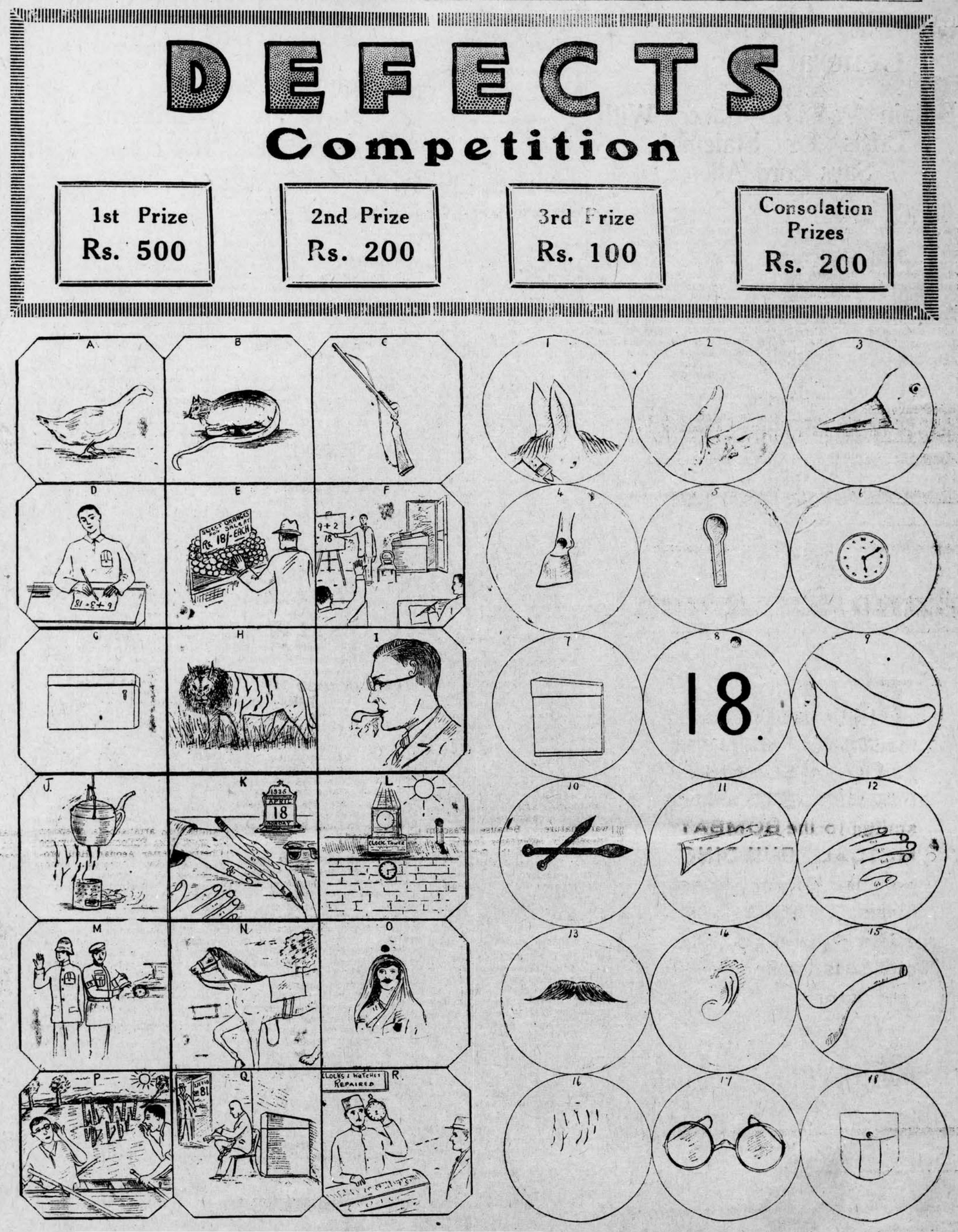
Now foreign money in a country like Italy can be raisedat the most by three ways, either by raising loans abroad, which the Fascist Government is not perhaps inclined to do, or by increasin g its tourist traffic which again is not so much possibe owing to the high value of the lira, or by (that is the only way) increasing its exports. And indeed the Government has been making frantic efforts to increase the exports, but I am afraid these efforts are directed in wrong channels.

PENALISING THE CONSUMER

Instead of taking the bold course of devaluating the lira, as Belgium has recently done with regard to its own currency, and giving an impetus to the export trade in a natural way, the government has embarked upon a plan of import restrictions and subsidised exports by penalising the consumer with the result that Fascist economy is fast becoming the laughing stock of the world.

As to how long this state of affairs will continue, nobody can tell. For the present, it would appear that the Government considers it sacrilegious to touch the 'lira' which they have defied as the most sacred currency of the world, but, I am afraid, at the altar of which they are staking the whole economic life of the nation.

H. E. Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Burma, who is proceeding to England on four months' leave, left Maymyo on Saturday afternoon for Rangoon. He arrived there on Sunday morning, and is proceeding to London on Monday by the Imperial airmail so as to reach there in time for their Majesties Silver Jubilee.



Defects competition is so simple that each and every reader young as well as old can take part in it. Each of the pictures on the left marked A. B. C. has some defect. The series of pictures on the right marked 1. 2, 3 show what the defect is. For instance the key hole of the box in picture "G" on the left is in the wrong position and picture No. 5 on the right depicting a key hole indicates where the defect lies. You, therefore, have to enter No. 5 against No. "G" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutitions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 7th, 14th and 21st April, 1935. Closing Date 24th April, 1935.

CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL

"Daily Mail" On 'Men On Spot'

Singular weight and authority attach to the memorandum of protest against the Government's India Bill policy which has been presented by the Bengal Civil Service Association.— As Mr. Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons recently, it is plain that the Civil Servants view this policy with the gravest apprehension, fear, dislike, and disapproval.

These are the men on the spot, the serving officers who know India thoroughly. So far from being in favour of the White Paper programme, as Ministers have said, they are convinced that to hand over the entire Administration, including the forces of law and order, to Congress politicians can only lead to the disruption of India.

We are also glad to see that at long last the House of Commons seems to have awakened to the terrible injustices which the India Bill will inflict upon the Anglo-Indians "The Daily Mail" has constantly emphasised the importance of giving this loyal and devoted community fair treatment.

The Anglo-Indians number only 150,000 souls, but their services have been out of all proportion to their size. The upper grade posts on the railways have been traditionally filled by these people, who form the corps of volunteers without whom it would be impossible to run the railways in time of stress.—"Daily Mail."

FIRST OF APRIL HOAX

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Many inhabitants of Wrexham forgot it was April 1 and this lapse of memory caused them to participate in the biggest hoax ever perpetrated in the town. The bait was a document typed and circulated among public men and people who usually matter. It was an invitation, alleged to have been issued from the Town Clerk's office, to attend a special meeting, "when a special rate reduction for the borough would be proposed for Jubilee year."

The invitation stated that the scheme would be explained in detail by "Professor T E Lousey". Those who received the invitations were requested to bring not more than three friends. The meeting was supposed to take at a popular cafe, where refreshments would be provided free.

At the appointed hour there was an unusual rush at the cafe, business for morning coffee being brisker than usual while the attendance of "Professor Lousey" was awaited.

The audience included councillors and prospective councillors, all of whom were anxious to hear details of "Professor Lousey's" rate-reducing formula. Time passed and a few were inclined to wonder whether the professor had missed his train, as the meeting was timed at a rather early hour.

Gradually it dawned on a few that it was April 1. They left quietly, but others were not so quickly disillusioned, and continued to wait expectantly. But gradually they too, silently departed.

LOCAL BOARD CHAIRMAN ON TRIAL

Alleged Conspiracy To Commit Criminal Breach Of Trust

NAGPUR, April 20.

The Chairman Gondia Local Board, the Vice-Chairman and a former Accountant of the Board are at present being 'challaned' in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bhandara on a charge of conspiracy to commit criminal breach of trust.

It is alleged that the accused drew advances for works, not allowed, to the extent of Rs 765 and failed to account for a sum of Rs. 750.—United Press.

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Nofrontier News Service

French Students Mobilise For Peace

CHALLENGE TO FASCISM

Not Dread Of Death But Love Of Humanity Impels Them

"Special to the Chronicle"

WILTON, (U.S.A.) (By Mail).

Entirely edited and managed by students from 14 to 18 years of age, a new paper has been launched in Paris. M. Marcel Pichon, a brilliant 15-year-old advocate of non-military methods in world affairs, is the Editor-in-Chief, and Sylvain Buhot, another 16-year-old, is the Business Manager. The periodical is the organ of a movement called the "School League for Peace", recently founded by an ardently anti-war schoolboy not yet 17, M. Pierre Quatremarre.

Distinguished by an extraordinary sophistication in its comprehension of international issues, and marked by a striking competence in style, clarity, and vigour, the new journal is arousing no slight interest in French educational circles. The League has more than 800 members although still in its formative stages. "A worthy achievement", asserts editor M. Pichon, "but how much yet to be done!"

CHALLENGE TO FASCISM.

The League and its mouthpiece emphasize the opposition of these French youths alike to international and to civil war. They are working to establish effective contacts with youths in other lands by means of correspondence, international youth camps, festivals and similar projects; to educate French youths in the causes of war, its effects, and the literature on the subject from every angle; to carry on a ceaseless struggle against all books, toys, and propaganda of a pro-war nature. Because Fascism universally suppresses liberty and prepares for war, the School League for Peace" will attack Fascism in every way consistent with principle. The movement is not however, political, in the sense of affiliation with any party.

YOUTHS RIGHT TO LIVE.

In making public the birth of the new peace paper, M. Pierre Quatremarre asserts: "We are in the 20th century. Ideas have changed. Every person of sincerity and sane judgment recognizes to-day that only peace can assure to his country security and prosperity for the morrow. The consequences of the last war more than 16 years after!—still grow so terrible to think of, that one is filled with anguish over the situation in which the world at this time finds itself. And they talk about a next war! They dare admit, already, this abominable hypothesis as a possible fact. But we, the youth who are the future, are growing up, more and more of us, to cry fearlessly: 'Youth demands the right to live!'

APPEAL TO UNKNOWN BROTHERS.

"Youth can add to materia: civilization", M. Quatremarre continues, "one of the greatest factors of moral civilization: peace. Opposed, often jeered at, we are nevertheless finding some honorary members of older years who are willing to aid us in every possible way. Our task is immense; yet we have pledged ourselves to accomplish it to the end. We shall say more and more loudly. 'Oh, all our unknown brothers! It is not the dread of death, but the love of humanity which impels us toward you; it is the horror of blood shed for unjust causes; it is the eagerness to hear henceforth forever, in place of the thundering cannon, the resounding song of the peasant in the fields where he turns over the fertile creative earth, where he symbolizes the courage and usefulness of man upon our planet'."

BROTHERHOOD OF GRAVEYARD

Circulating through the organizations working for world peace at Geneva, Switzerland, is a story about a Jewish orderly in a Hungarian war hospital during the last great conflict. Looking out on the newly-made graves, the orderly remarked: "Hungarians, Germans, Russians, Serbians, Frenchmen, Poles—all brothers! But first they must be dead."

NO GAS DEFENCE FOR HER.

When the plans of the French general staff to secure from every institutional head complete cooperation in air defence drill ran up against Mme. Jacqueline Merle, a courageous peace advocate, they received not only a set-back but an argument with which the programme's sponsors could not easily cope. Mme. Merle is matron of the "Maison Maternelle," or "Motherly Home" at Chalons-sur-Marne. She refused to train her staff for gas attacks, replying to the pleas of the local governmental representative that she had specific objections. She declared that, first, defence is useless and a deception; second, "I have decided to give no help to any army whatsoever;" third, "I am firmly convinced that all nations are without reason to hate each other, but all are misled by their governments, their financiers, and the international manufacturers of munitions;" fourth, "I feel that death would be the only refuge and the only fate to be desired, if men should again have the inconceivable folly to plunge into a general massacre;" finally, "I consider it my duty to protest, as far as I am able, in peace time, against war."

SWEDEN TO CONTROL ARMS.

In line with the move on foot in the United States to eliminate private profit in arms manufacture and sale, Professor Unden, specialist of the Socialist Government in international affairs, has announced that Sweden will soon take definite steps to run the arms industry through a bill to be introduced in the present session of the Riksdag. "Each country could contribute," said Professor Unden, "to a rapid solution of this problem by passing the necessary legislation without delay."

WOMEN ORGANISE FOR PEACE.

Moves are under way to build up a World Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, hitherto composed of national sections throughout the world. Because Fascism and repression have rendered the formation and operation of national sections impossible in certain countries, and many refugee women still want to work against war wherever possible the last international congress of the W.I.L.P.F., at Zurich, voted that whenever more than fifty women belonging to at least three different countries desired to constitute such a section without special national ties, the way was clear. The World Section will be given the same rights and duties as a national section. Anyone interested in this project may secure information by writing to the Women's International League, 12 rue du Vieux-College, Geneva, Switzerland.

Rs. One Lakh For Restoration Of Bihar Temples

BIRLA'S DONATION ANNOUNCED AT MAHASABHA SESSION

CAWNPORE, April 20.

A welcome song by women volunteers from Baroda in picturesque uniforms, and the chanting of Buddhist prayers accompanied by tambourines constituted a short and simple preliminary ceremony to the open session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held this afternoon at Queen's Park.

MONKS AS VISITORS

The presence of a fairly large number of Burmese and Japanese Monks in yellow robes added a touch of colour to the meeting. A procession of monks led the President elect Revd. Ottama Bhikkhu to his seat.

About 5,000 delegates attended, including Raja Narendranath, Doctor Moonje, Bhai Parmanand, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr Sarat Kumar Chaudhuri, the Raja of Tirwa, Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandas, and Dr. Radhakummud Mukherjee who were present on the dais. More than 5,000 visitors were present.

After delivering his address Mr Brijendra Swarup, Chairman of the Reception Committee, formally proposed Rev. Ottama to the chair. His motion was supported by nearly twenty delegates from various provinces. Rev. Ottama then delivered his presidential address.

FOR BIHAR TEMPLES

A number of telegrams received from prominent Hindus including Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Aney, Mr. Kelkar, Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Jugalkishore Birla, and Mr. Chintamani were read. The Lama of Sikkim, elder brother of the Maharaja of Tibet also sent a message wishing the Mahasabha a success. A donation of Rs. 1 lakh for restoration of temples in the Bihar earthquake area was announced on behalf of Mr. Jugalkishore Birla.

The first resolution mourning the deaths of prominent members of the Hindu Mahasabha during the year was moved from the chair and passed unanimously.

The session was then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

LONDON TRIUMPH OF INDIAN VIOLINIST

Miss Philomena Chetty In West End

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The recital of the Indian violinist Miss Philomena Thumboo Chetty, the daughter of the Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in the West End of London—Aeolian Hall—on Thursday evening in the presence of a distinguished gathering of lovers of Eastern and Western music may well be considered as the opening of the Indian Season in London.

Miss Chetty, who has the distinction of being the only Indian to be admitted into the Paris Conservatoire, was at her best in giving to her audience a programme of choicest music. Beginning with Kreisler's Concerto (Allegro energico ma non troppo, Adante deloroso, Allegro molto), she gradually took the audience through Philippe Gaubert's Fantasie (Allegro, Tres lent and Vif), which, by the way was her first performance in London, and concluded with Bach's Sonata in E major for Violin and Piano (Adagio, Allegro, Adagio ma non tanto, Allegro) followed immediately by Saint-Saens (Havanaise) Debussy (La fille aux Cheveus de Lin) Ravel (Habanera) and Lili Boulanger (Cortege), which brought her frequent applause from her appreciative audience.

I never had the pleasure of listening to Miss Chetty's recital before, but I have reason to agree with a critic who told me that her Thursday's recital gave considerable satisfaction to those who heard her at the Trinity College of Music some time ago. Since then Miss Chetty has made good use of her time, and her tone has acquired a delicacy it never had before. Simultaneously, her technique has gained considerably in range and assurance.

When Miss Chetty gave us the last interpretation of the evening on her delicately handled instrument, the audience went into rapturous cheers and in a few minutes she was the receipient of many lovely boquets of exquisitive spring time flowers. Her many admirers did not fail to spot her mother and to shake her warmly by the hands for her daughter's marvellous triumph on her first appearance in the West End of London.

Lady Proctor, whose name is familiar to the Indian residents in London, for her many hospitalities, had arranged a reception to meet Miss Philomena Thumboo Chetty. After Aeolian Hall programme, Miss Chetty's friends moved to 36, Princes Gardens, where they had the opportunity of personally congratulating the young Indian violinist. In honouring Miss Chetty that night they felt that they were showing appreciation of the talent and merit of an Indian youth who had done her best to interpret East to the West through music. Verily East met West in Aeolian Hall on last Thursday evening in spite of Rudyard Kipling.

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RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER

none of these ills, none of these infirmities can resist, however serious and persistent they may be, and whatever may be their cause. Eruptions of the skin vanish and sores heal up without leaving any marks; the swelling of the veins goes down; the joints become supple; the kidneys resume their work of eliminating impurities; the brain becomes clear and active again, and ailing women recover their physical and mental fitness. This explains why the method of L. Richelet is so much in favour with the medical profession and with thousands of sufferers whom it has saved.

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Rural Reconstruction In China

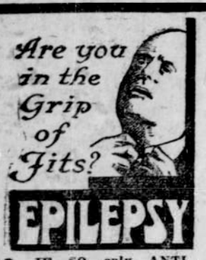
PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Rural rehabilitation, like many other pressing needs of China today, has received its due share of attention in the programme of the National Economic Council during the past year. In the provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsi, Human and Hupeh, the effort of the Council at rural rehabilitation has been in the main engaged in granting loans to the farmers on the working basis of the Mutual Welfare Societies. Already, many of these Societies, whose common aim is to administer direct aid to the farmers, have transformed themselves into Co-operatives; and it is estimated that at present there are 2,361 Mutual Welfare Societies and 3,809 Co-operative Societies with a total membership reaching 229,532.

In Kiangsi province where communist activities have been playing havocs on the rural economy, the Council meets the problem of rehabilitation by (1) the establishment of ten rural welfare centres, (2) promotion of co-operatives, and (3) improvement of rural education and agriculture. All these have as their supreme object the amelioration of the living conditions of the peasants, the improvement of agriculture, and co-ordination of the work of educational institutions of the province.

In the North-West the problem of agriculture has received the due attention of the Council. To develop the agricultural potentialities of this vast area, the Council has taken active steps to improve animal husbandry and to establish rural co-operatives so as to give immediate aid to the farmers. With these two objects in view, the Council has established a Northern-western Animal Improvement Station at Kanpingsze in Chinghai Province; and in co-operation with the Shensi Provincial Government, a Shensi Agricultural Co-operative Committee was formed to control all the co-operative work of that province.

To revive the tea industry of the country, the Council, in conjunction with the Ministry of Industries and the Anhwei Provincial Government, has reorganised the Tea Experimental Station at Chimen, Anhwei. At the same time investigations, sponsored by the Council, are being carried on in India, Ceylon, Java and Japan to find out the best method of tea cultivation.—"Bulletin of International Relations Committee, Nanking."



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OUR LONDON LETTER

British Labour Party's Policy Towards India Is Not Much Different From That Of Conservative Party

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, April 13.

(By Air Mail.)

This week there was a lull in important matters of international politics and those pertaining to the coming British budget as both these topics were described as being 'sub judice' and much discussion or questioning was, therefore, not indulged in. The Government's decision was obviously to ask the House to wait and see what international policy was advocated at the Stresa Conference and what budget proposals would be brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday next.

Damp Squib

Such a lull from political issues that would appeal, as being important to the British psychology gave the opportunity for the India Bill to have its alloted time and to come nearer to its completion. All the clauses of the Bill have now been technically adopted by the House, sitting as a Committee, and only about a dozen schedules attached to the Bill require to be put through. These schedules could hardly be modified radically, as most of them would be considered as consequential upon the provisions of the Bill which are already agreed to. Messrs Churchill and Co made their usual splash of attempting to arrest the passage of the Bill, sometimes by coaxing and sometimes by intimidation, but always without success in face of the Government opposition. For the sake of introducing a novel feature, Mr. Churchill and his diehard colleagues tried to create a sensation out of the so-called opposition of the members of the Bengal Civil Service, but Sir Samuel Hoare was successfully able to use this bogey to his own advantage because, after all that is said and done the British Civil Service in India will always stand up for the Government of the day at Westminster as they expect the Government of the day always to stand up for them.

In fact there is a feeling in Mr. Churchill's own camp that he has done enough to give prominence to its voice and arguments and by overdoing now he was endangering Conservative solidarity. As the general election comes nearer the Conservative members have begun to feel apprehensive of their official position during the election and many of the followers in Mr. Churchill's opposition camp would now like to cry halt and to see that their opposition becomes a forgotten past, a remote incident of Parliamentary exigency before they go to their Party headquarters for blessings as candidates at the election. In this connection it is interesting to see that Lord Apsley, who is an M.P. for the Bristol constituency, has resigned from the Board of Directors of the "Morning Post" as the paper still persists in its opposition to the official Conservative group and tries to construct an anti-national Government Conservative party group in the country.

Labour Stage-Acting

The other feature of the discussion of the India Bill in Parliament was the usual stage-acting of the Labour Party members. Their own Party policy on India as decided by their own annual conferences is not different from the Tory policy in substance, though it is given a different form. For immediate governance of India, immediate and outright Dominion status for India is as much out of question for the British Labour mentality as it is for the members of the British Conservative Party. However the members of the Labour Party desire to be daring enough to introduce phrases in the Government of India Act to the effect that their intentions for the future might be described to be more liberal than those of the Tories and the Liberals. A lot of fuss was, therefore, created in the House on Thursday afternoon over the proposal of the Government to put in the new Act the preamble of the 1919 Act. However, in the end the Labour Party acquiesced in after its leader, Mr. Lansbury, who had made a dramatic protest to move the adjournment of the House, as one of its chief spokesmen said the preamble was "something better than nothing." Thus the preamble of the 1919 Act has been adopted for inclusion in the new Act.

Burma Betrayed

Unfortunately we in India know that the existence of the preamble of the 1919 Act has not assisted India in the least. The last Labour Government gave an emphatic exhibition of how they would rule India, even though the preambles and pious assertions about Home Rule and Dominion status for India had existed by the cartload. Thus the India Bill has gone through with the same old preamble. Another exhibition by the Labour Party in the House was on the question of Burma. There again Mr. Morgan Jones and Mr. Lansbury found another opportunity of appearing to be more radical than Sir Reginald Craddock, a diehard Tory, and at the same time voting for the separation of that province from India, thus destroying the rights of the people of Burma to remain united with India in their political and national struggle.

The Labour leaders who try to impress upon the world that the majority decision of the British Parliament is the voice of democracy, tried in the House to whittle down the most emphatic and clear vote of the Legislative Council of Burma against the separation on the ground that it was recorded under serious misconception! Obviously these Labour leaders have dreamt and seen visions of the people of Burma being most anxious to be separated from India and to be placed under the still more reactionary control of the Colonial Office. Indian and Burmese politicians who remember the history of the first Round Table Conference would scarcely be surprised at this exhibition of the Labour Party's dislike for political truth and opposition to the vote of Burmese democracy. At the first Round Table Conference the British Labour Ministers were in full force. The Labour Cabinet had given their secret pledge to carry out Burma's separation in defiance of the real voice of the people of Burma against separation. When official telegrams and lengthy memoranda were submitted against separation by responsible people of Burma, the Labour Ministers in defiance kept these protests concealed from the public. Thus it will be seen that it was the Labour Party that had announced the separation of Burma as an accomplished fact and Mr. Morgan Jones had hardly any need to convince the House by arguing that the more he studied the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee and its report the more he was led to the conclusion that Burma desired separation from India.

Pro-Indian Propaganda

The League Against Imperialism and the India Freedom Committee, which is a composite body of the people of all political beliefs, are now trying their best to start a camptign to spread the truth about India and Burma and to explain to the working class masses not only the right of India and Burma to complete and immediate independence but even of the advantages of such independence to the British masses themselves. All the leading men and women of the Labour Party who had hitherto professed to be friends of India's freedom are rigorously keeping away from this afternoon's conference and the Labour and Trade Union leaders have done their best to keep their representative organisatious out of the conference. Even the handful of Indians associated with the India League are not taking part in the conference or in any movement that will expose the tactics of the official leaders of the Labour Party towards the independence of India.

Ireland

The attitude of the Labour Party with regard to Ireland is equally of doubtful character. This in fact accounts for a good deal of hesitancy on the part of Mr. De Valera's Party for coming out on an immediate programme of an Irish Republic. Evidently, he knows that the British Tories and Labourites will be united together, hand in gloves, against Ireland as one solid British imperialist family. If the British Labour Party had any socialist principle about it, the Irish Republicans would have acted long ago on the strength of its support in Great Britain. As we have seen last week, Mr. De Valera has still been content with taking ineffectual, though picturesque, steps like the passing of the futile Irish Citizenship Act. At this end, the British Parliament has decided to take no step nor any official notice of this act of the De Valera Government. During the week, Mr. De Valera once again made a declaration in the Irish Senate that while he stands for complete independence, he was waiting for the right opportunity.

This is exactly where the Irish Republican Congress stands opposed to Mr. De Valera's capitalist outlook and methods. What Mr. De Valera describes as the right opportunity will never come to him and his capitalist followers who are landlords and commercial magnates. To them political power and national independence are certainly always welcome provided they can secure the same without sacrificing their money interest. This is what they call, I am afraid, the right opportunity. They generally dream dreams that some day the British Imperialist Parliament will say to them: "Gentlemen, go and have your Republic to-morrow morning, fly your national flag and we shall continue to trade with you under your orders to suit your own national commerce." This is obviously what the capitalist politicians call the right opportunity. The Irish Republican Congressmen who are all out for working class tactics laugh at the idea of any such opportunity coming and have warned their nationalist leaders to make up their minds that political independence is to be won at any day only by a tremendous sacrifice of capitalist interest of their country.

The Budget

From Monday next all attention in Britain as well as in Europe will be focussed on the British Budget for 1935. It will undoubtedly give a strong financial position to Great Britain but it will contain no gifts to the British tax-payers themselves. The military expenditure will not only rise but will require a margin to be carefully kept up the sleeve. As I have already pointed out earlier the coming budget will enable the Government to take credit for restoring soundness to British finances, but it will in no way be an election budget popularising the Government in the eyes of the electorate. Hardly one per cent. of the electorate understands high finance and stock exchange soundness. The average elector before making up his mind to vote once again for a sitting Government desires to see a reduction in beer tax, in tobacco tax, in motor tax, in theatre and other amusements tax, and above all in the income tax. Mr. Lloyd George's new deal scheme is kept in the ice box for preservation and for use after the budget but, certainly before the next general election. All this confirms me in my belief that the Government will not hurry on with the general election before the February of the next year, when it will try to work the nation's finances along popular lines and not on that of high finance.

Stresa Conference

All eyes in political circles of Europe are now fixed on the Stresa conference. I still take the same view that Stresa will evolve no new plan of scheme but will only disclose the existing made-up minds of the Cabinets of European States. Mr. Anthony Eden's illness arising out of comfortable journeys in Europe except the last one may be genuine or may be diplomatic but his absence from Stresa is certainly symptomatic. His young, impressionable mentality and desire for an entirely new foreign policy for his country is absent at Stresa and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's presence will add to the old front.

Behind the artificiality of diplomatic talks is the reality of something to be done about the German method of insisting on arms in the face of written contracts and agreements. If Great Britain would support this policy, she would diminish in future the value of contracts with her or by her. And who can ignore Soviet Russia any longer? Here is a new factor of human life, of complete military strength and tremendous economic, cultural and social progress from the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Caspian, extending right to the middle of Asia to the shores of the Pacific. Soviet power and philosophy defended by a new type of army is thus stretching right across the old world from one end to the other and he who has got Soviet power on his side can no longer be treated with scorn.

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Russia Now A Neighbour Of India

STRONG POSITION ON CHINESE FRONTIER

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

Hsinkiang, Chinese Turkestan, though still nominally under Chinese sovereignty, has become virtually a Russian protectorate. I was told to-day by Doctor Sven Hedin the veteran Swedish explorer, who has just arrived here.

This changes radically the conditions in Central Asia, as Russia now becomes a neighbour to the Indian Empire.

Dr. Sven Hedin pointed out that since disturbed conditions have prevented Chinese caravans from crossing the Gobi Desert. Hsinkiang has become a purely Russian zone of economic influence. The Soviets have cornered its entire trade, without having to incur the great expense and political risk of direct intervention in the administration of the province.

The Nanking Government, not relishing this state of affairs and wishing for closer relations with the semi-independent Chinese Governor in Urumchi, invited Dr. Sven Hedin to map out roads across the South-West corner of the Gobi Desert. This would reduce the time taken to reach Hsinkiang from three months by camel to two weeks by car. Such roads could easily be built across the hard, tightly-packed sand of the Gobi Desert.

Dr. Sven Hedin has now recommended the construction of certain roads, which would mean the reopening for motor-traffic of the World's most famous caravan route—the ancient "silk-road" to Samarkand, whence Chinese silks and other rare goods passed on to Rome and Western Europe.

RELIEF FOR KATHIA WAR PEASANTS

BARODA, April 21.

News has been received here that the Saurastra Seva Samiti is working hard to give relief to the distressed peasants of Kathiawar.

Messrs. Kalalbhai Kothari and Venilal Buch are touring various places. About Rs. 6,000 has been collected so far for the purpose, of which Rs. 2,000 has been donated by Mr. Laxmidas Pitambardas.—United Press

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If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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Corner of Grant Road (75)
BOMBAY No. 7.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Insurance Companies And Payment Of Claims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In almost all the prospectuses of insurance companies, we find a special note that claims will be paid immediately on production of satisfactory proof of death of insured and title of claimant, but some companies fail delay payments for a considerable time, unreasonably which is certainly regrettable. These companies it seems, never care to pay the claim in time, possibly due to their firm belief that claimants can do nothing and must wait till they are pleased to pay them! In some cases claimants also fail to compel such companies for immediate payments, and that is due to their ignorance and idleness also There is no provision in law to make companies legally bound to pay claims immediately and a provision of such obligation is quite essential for inclusion in the insurance companies act, now under revision. The authority concerned may kindly be pleased to note this.

Insurance companies are always watchful to guard their own interest and if any mistake intentionally or otherwise has been committed by any insurer they give him a penalty and never allow him to go free. For instance, if premium payment is delayed by him even for a single day, they cancel his policy and ask him to undergo another medical examination for production of evidence of health satisfactory to them, and demand extra interest over his unpaid premiums, without, which no policy is revived by them. The insurer has to accept all such penalties withous murmer. One of my relations had such a bitter experience and had to wait for his claim for a considerable long time. This was a claim due to death of the insurer, and though the claimant had submitted all the necessary claim papers to the company as per their instructions, yet he had to wait for six months or so to receive it! He had made a demand to the company for payment of interest over the amount for this period, but they refused to pay first, but vielded later on and paid him the same. He had to fight hard first and that was the only course which in the end was crowned with success. This action of the company is certainly praiseworthy and quite equitable.

Now the same thing has happened again in the matter of payment of interest over the claim amount for delay made by another insurance company to pay to the insurer on maturity of his policy. In this case the insurer had submitted all the necessary claim papers to the campany about a month prior to his policy became a claim by maturity. He had taken this extra precaution with a view to get his claim in time, but the company failed to pay him and took some six months to pay his claim from the due date, and some seven months from submission of his claim papers to it! The insurer has made a demand for interest over his amount left with the company, but the latter has neither paid him interest as yet, nor cared to send him a reply to his letter of demand! The cases referred to above are worth noting by insurers in general and particularly by insurance companies, and none can blame the person for his attempt to bring them to light in the interets of the public. The question is why the companies should hesitate to allow interest over claim amounts for delay made by them? Some companies do all it but they are very few. Companies demand interest on their dues from insurers, why then the same rule should not be made applicable in cases of insurers? None can reasonably disallow it. This question is worth taking to a court of law and claimants should not fail to fight this issue to the last, when opportunity comes to them.—Yours, etc.,

O.B.C.

Neral (G.I.P. Rly.)
15th April 1935.

Congressmen In Assembly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—Now the present session of the Legislative Assembly is over, it has been said in some quarters that the Congress has not come up to the mark and that it has not fulfilled the promises that were given at the time of election. Is it really so? Certainly not. The Congress has really achieved something of which the Congress M. L. A.'s can rightly be proud. They have achieved, the good will and co-operation of the other parties in the Assembly to defeat the Government on very important and popular issues. It can be said without any fear of contradiction that the Congress members of the Assembly have proved to the world that they are the real chosen representatives of the people. It has been a matter of satisfaction that Congress M.L.A.'s remained loyal to the Congress and to their discipline on the floor of the House. The Congress Party has justified the confidence placed in them by the electorate. To say that the Congressmen have failed to fulfil the promises they had given, is nothing but a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts. Congressmen however, are sensible enough to know that their objective, Swaraj, cannot be achieved merely by passing motions against the Government. If they will bestir themselves by carrying on propaganda in the country and obtain a sanction behind their votes, then and then only will they be able to do full service to the country.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. RAJADHYAKSHA.

Legal Education And The Poor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of 12th inst., a reference has been made to "Legal Education Committee" appointed by the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, (who is also the Chairman of the Committee) with a view to overhaul the present system of legal training and to raise the standard of legal profession in the Presidency. The Committee has also been asked to report on the advisability of improving the minimum educational qualifications for the candidates aspiring for the office of the Advocate. There are at present two ways open for being enrolled as Advocates of the High Court, the LL.B. examination and the Bar Council examination. While graduation in Art or Science is necessary for permission to appear for the LL.B. examination, qualification for the latter is only Matriculation. Although this seems incompatible with the general principle of co-ordination between these two avenues leading up ultimately to the production of lawyers, it is to be seriously considered whether any drastic improvement in the educational qualifications for the latter avenue —I mean the Bar Council examination—is all that it to be aimed at to improve the standard of legal profession and whether fixing of any standard of general education in this respect will have the desired effect.

There are no two opinions as to the fact that the problem of our legal training is still in a drift-like state and urgently requires to be taken up seriously. It is a welcome move if the High Court and the University succeed in starting a full time Law College and replace the present system of legal training which is, indeed, hand-to-mouth and serves no other purpose than that of part-time pastime. And this is the defect of the present system, in so far as the LL.B. course is concerned, that practical training, which is the very pivot of legal profession, is ignored altogether, with the result that the integrity of legal profession is not maintained. Practical training with the establishment of full-time Law College is the need of the hour. And this, if brought about, is bound to go a long way in raising the standard of legal education and producing real lawyers.

As for the Bar Council examination, it seems obvious that the course is specially for those who are not in a position to prosecute college studies to acquire necessary qualifications to be a lawyer. Inadequate as it is, the legal training, in this respect, is capable of much improvement. But if the authorities in their anxiety to improve the standard of legal profession, insist on raising the educational qualifications necessary (which is at present Matriculation), to sit for the Bar Council examination, they, besides not adding much valuable to their zeal for improvement, will be failing in their duty to preserve facilities to make law freely accessible to the financially poor but promising and able enthusiastics, who aspire to take up law as a profession. It is suggested in some quarters that Universiy education for at least two years should be made compulsory before candidates are permitted to sit for the Bar Council examination. It is doubtful whether this test for practising lawyers of this kind will in any way help the improvement of standard of legal education. Contrarywise, it will be a rude shock to the ambitions of those, who, through no fault of theirs, cannot afford to go in for the college course to fulfil the requirement.

Unfortunately, thanks to the present education we receive in secondary schools and even in colleges, we are left nowhere; we are made no men to stand on our own feet. Dependence is aggravated, we are made good clerks and "most obedient servants". It is, therefore, the duty of the authorities concerned to preserve the facility of retaining the present educational qualifications, to be able to appear for the Bar Council examination, which is the only course now open for the poor but worthy students to take up law as an independent and honourable profession. And the authorities, if they are not lost to the sense of magnanimity, would do well to do the needful without making much of inconsistency. No body denies that general education is essential for a man wishing to enter the legal profession. Advocates of this kind should be made to work under senior lawyers, if possible, to get practical training, but the present qualification should be retained in respect of the Bar Council examination. To deprive the poor (but worthy) of this facility is to deny them access to the legal profession, and also to deny them their right to choose an independent and honourable vocation in life; or otherwise, what alternative have they than to confine their ambitions to the narrow limits of ignoble servitude?—Yours, etc.,

A. D. K.

Nasik.

Geometry Paper In Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the geometry paper of the recent Matriculation eramination the students were asked to construct a triangle with a given data. The question seemed so simple and easy that many students attempted to construct the triangle. It was an absurdity but the students naturally could not think that the examiner would set such an absurd proposition with the result that valuable time and energy were wasted. Had so much time not been wasted on the said absurd proposition the students would have surely attempted and answered other question. The question for the University authorities to consider is how are they going to compensate the students who had necessarily to waste their time and energy on this absurd proposition. It is but fair that the University authorities should issue prompt instructions to the examiners so as to safeguard the interests of the students who attempted the construction of the said absurd triangle.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

Dharwar, April 19.

Questions In The Council

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To a question asked by Rao Sahib P D Kulkarni M.L.C. in the last session of the Bombay Council the Hon. Home Member replied that Government declined to reply as the son of the late Mr. B L Oke threatened legal action against Government! The reply given is quite inconsistent and the House is given a wrong information! As I am well acquainted with the case and have gone through the correspondence that has been carried on with Government in this respect, I am in a position to say that, either the Home Member was not perhaps supplied with true information by the department concerned or the Government must have refused to reply in order to shirk their responsibility. The question asked is now before the public and it need not be now repeated. It was of much importance and of broad nature relating to certain rules of office procedure laid down by Government. Had the Government replied to the question it would have been a great boon to those concerned and an authority for future guidance. The son of Mr. Oke had never threatened Government with legal action but had put up his grievances before the Secretary as the Head of the Department and had requested him to consider his claim for the loss sustained by him. Will Government kindly look into the matter again and say how far they are justified in withholding the information? None can force Government to give information— though morally speaking they are bound to give it—and it rests on their will and pleasure. Will any one of the councillors move Government again in the next session of the Council to supply the necessary information?

For the question and its reply the readers are requested to see the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 26th March 1935.—Your's etc.,

O.B.C.

Neral (G.I.P. Rly.)
17th April.

LAJPAT RAI AND PATEL PORTRAITS

Punjab Govt's "No" To Lyallpur Municipal Committee

LYALLPUR, April 20.

The Government of Punjab Inform the Layllpur Municipal Committee that the Ministry of Local Self-Government is not willing to re-consider their previous decision refusing to sanction the expenditure of hanging the portraits of late Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. V J Patel in the Town Hall, and that they cannot sanction the said expenditure.

It may be recalled that the Lyallpur Municipal Committee some time ago passed a resolution deciding to hang the portraits of late Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. V J Patel in the Town Hall and further declared that this was an appropriate charge on the Municipal Funds, but the Government of Punjab took exception to this decision of the Municipality and refused to sanction the expenditure.

The Municipal Committee, thereupon, again by a resolution requested the Punjab Government to reconsider its decision in view of the precedents in the Lyallpur Committee and other Committees of the Province where portraits of prominent leaders have been hung up for decoration. Now the Punjab Government have given the above reply.

The matter has been again put up for a meeting and it now rests upon the members whether tney would pay the costs or would reverse their own decision.—United Press.

ANEY-MALAVIYA PARLEYS

BENARES, April 20.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr Aney who arrived Benares this morning discussed the proposed Anti-Communal Award deputation to England, but no final decision has yet been arrived at. It appears that Pandit Malaviya is determined to go to England, but it is felt that in view of his very weak health he should not undertake the voyage, and therefore, efforts are being made to persuade him to abandon the idea.

As at present arranged Mr. Aney will be leaving Benares tomorrow afternoon. He will not attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Jubbulpore. —A.P.

PLAGUE RAGES IN GUJERAT

Congress Volunteers Continue Sanitation Work

Further patrikas issued by the Satyagrah Chhavni, Borsad, show that the work of sanitation to get the unfortunate plague-ridden villages of Gujerat is going on with increased vigour. The heroic band of volunteers after finishing the work at Pandoli reached Rangipura, where they found that they had to clean Augean stables of refuse, dead rats and scrap-heaps. People were told that unless and until they cleansed their houses, fumigation and disinfecting work would not be done. They heeded the advice, and the necessary work by volunteers was done.

At Davol 150 houses have been cleansed.

At Umeta the band of volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Revjibhai Manibhai is working hard.

Dr. Bhasker Patel has visited Dalhasi, Bochasan, Rangipura, Palej and Davol, for inspection purposes.

On 17th inst., residents of Rangipura were advised to take up the cleansing work themselves. They took to heart this advice, and they evinced much enthusiasm, and cleansed their places thoroughly which were disinfected with the materials available.

At Amrol 2,150 houses out of 375 were cleansed upto 18th inst.

FOLLOWING GOOD EXAMPLE.

Vahera is a village containing 700 houses. As soon as the volunteers reached it, and an example of how to clean houses was set, the residents began to cleanse their places. On 19th inst., 90 houses were thus cleansed.

It is interesting to note that 27 cartboards of refuse have been cleared, and arrangements have been made to engage sweepers for a month to clear public roads and bye-lanes of refuse, and the headman of the village has taken upon himself to see that this work is done.

At Davol, people co-operated with the volunteers, and 40 houses were cleared of refuse in a few hours, and it was hoped to get the other houses similarly treated the next day.

At Asoder a fresh case of plague was reported, so the volunteers working at Anklav were advised to proceed there.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

The s.s. "IRRAWADI" will sail from Bombay on 24/25th April, 1935, calling at Cannanore, Tellicherry, Badagara, Calicut, Cochin and Alleppey.

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For further particulars please apply to the Head Office of the Co., 100, Frere Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 25061.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17-4-35.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN C. P. & HYDERABAD

POONA, April 20.

Thundershowers occurred locally in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad and at a few stations in Coorg, South Madras and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Port Blair half an inch; Darjeeling quarter of an inch; Chanda and Nizamabad one inch each; Jagdalpur, Hyderabad and Mercara quarter of an inch each.

The following is the forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will occur in Deccan, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Orissa, South Bengal and Lower Burma.

'QUAKE SHOCK.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,930 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 3 hours 40 minutes first on Sunday, the 21st April.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-4-1935.

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours plus .001 inches.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temverature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees (1.21 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (0.7 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,570 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 10 hours 50 minutes (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 20th April 1935.

Another shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,930 miles away was also recorded at 3 hours, 40 minutes (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 21st April 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, April 21.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.9 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Our Rajkot correspondent wires:—"It is officially ordered that Shree Mahashanker Trivedi, Shirestedar to Political Agent Western Kathiawad Agency, is appointed as Deputy Political Agent, Western Kathiawad Agency, vice, Sunderlal Desai transferred "as Treasury Officer and Civil Sub-Judge at Sadra Agency."

"MISUNDERSTANDING" OVER DELHI STATEMENT CLEARED

(Continued from page 16.)

crushed to-day. Now socialists and communists all over Europe have begun to realise that to stand successfully against fascist danger they must all combine. Hence the pact between these two parties in France and Italy. In both these countries, these two parties have agreed not to indulge in mutual recriminations on any account. Similar efforts have been on foot in other countries too. This has had its repercussions in our country also, in as much as those who are were till quite recently opposed to the very idea of unity with those who were not in agreement with them politically, have now realised the necessity of such unity and are as enthusiastic about it as we always have been.

CAWNPORE CONFERENCE AND AFTER

The evidence of growing desire for Trade Union unity, has encouraged the All-India Trade Union Congress to once again take the initiative in the matter. In January 1935 it set up a sub-committee that was directed to approach all the trade union groups in the country in order to devise ways and means to bring about unity. A conference was convened at Cawnpore on the 9th March to discuss this question, but as representatives of the two important groups did not attend the Conference it could not be held. Since then some representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress met some leaders of the N. F. of Trade Unions, as a result of which a joint statement was issued from Delhi on the 12th March 1935 proposing the formation of a Joint Committee, where representatives of the A. I. T. U. C. and N. F. of T. Unions could sit and chalk out a programme of joint work in trade union field with clear understanding that none of the two will indulge in mutual recriminations of each other. While realising that nothing short of structural unity could achieve lasting solidarity in the labour movement, we accepted this position as a step forward towards right direction. I am sure after work is done in close cooperation for some time and the two groups come close to each other structural unity is bound to be achieved in near future.

"MISUNDERSTANDING"

The Delhi statement has given rise to some misunderstanding in certain quarters. It is alleged that we purposely kept out the red T. U. C. section from the purview of the joint committee. Such an accusation is unfair to us. The red T. U. C. section was not included in the joint committee because we could not make any commitments on their behalf without knowing their views in the matter. Besides, I must frankly confess that I am not much enthusiastic over the joint committee idea. We agreed to it in relation to the National Federation of Trade Unions because there was no way out unless we preferred a break that would have proved positively detrimental to the cause of unity. We may be prepared to accept a similar position in the case of Red T. U. C. but we would rather appeal to them to come and join us again organizationally. I dare make this appeal to them because I find a radical change in their attitude towards trade union unity. They seem to have realised the futility of splitting the movement by creating a parallel organisational unity with other groups even though they may not politically agree with them. That is surely a happy change the fructification of which demands that instead of retaining this separate identity they must merge their existence with the All-India Trade Union Congress from which they broke some years back.

APPEAL TO LEADERS OF N. F. T. U.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not make a similar appeal to the leaders of the National Federation of Trade Unions. I know there is a genuine desire on their part to bring about solidarity in the working class movement. That is why they have agreed to join us on the basis of joint committee. But it would not be too much to hope that while working on this basis they will always keep in view the ultimate necessity of organisational unity and that they will soon try to bring about an amalgamation with other groups working in the country. It is not without a feeling of optimism that I make this appeal to them. I know they are honest people as honest as any of us can claim to be. Some of them have put in life-long service to the cause of the working class. I know they have no axe of their own to grind. Their unflinching devotion to the cause makes me confident that they will find it possible to speed up the process of actual amalgamation.

ALLIANCE WITH PEASANTRY.

After setting its own house in order the working class must turn its attention towards formation of alliances with other radical sections in the country that have got identical mission to fulfil. In this connection, I would first of all, point out the necessity of bringing about close alliance between workers and peasants. In an essentially agriculturist country like India, peasantry is one of the most important factor in the struggle for bread and freedom. The plight of the Indian peasantry is no better than that of the workers in cities. The peasantry has undergone untold sufferings at the hands of Zamindars who are carrying on their policy of exploitation. Particularly during the last six years since the advent of the economic crisis, the peasantry has been the greatest victim of expoitation. An army of peasants in every province has been ejected from its land due to its inability to pay the exorbitant rents for the realisation of which it has been made to suffer all sorts of privations. The miseries that the peasants have been subjected to in recent years have made them alive to the necessity of their organisation on class basis. Consequently the formation of Kisan Sanghas has been started in different provinces. These Sanghas are yet in their infancy and they have to be developed on right lines in order that they may not drift to wrong channels.

CONTACT WIH YOUTH MOVEMENT.

Next to peasantry another potent factor in national struggle is that of the educated youth of the country, whose aspirations remain unfulfilled under the present regime. In them the Indian working class can find an ally that can join hands with it in the fight for national independence. Organisation of this class must be immediately taken up in hand with conscious endeavours to bring them closer to the working class idiology and programme.

After pleading for establishing contact with workers in the States, Mr. Shastri proceeded:—

ORGANISATION OF UNEMPLOYED.

Another function that the working class has to perform in order to stabilize its position is the organisation of the unemployed. The army of the unemployed that has been constantly multiplying since 1928 has now assumed terrible proportions. The Indian Government is utterly indifferent to the problems of unemployment in this country. Recently, their international convention on unemployment was rejected by it. In other civilised countries some thing, though not much, is done to provide some means of subsistence to the unemployed. But in India, when the matter is brought to the notice of the Government the latter even refuses to believe that there is any unemployment in the country. Now it is the task of the working class to fight for the rights of the unemployed.

ALLIANCE WITH CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

No less important a group with which the working class should form an alliance is the everyday growing radical wing in the Congress known as the Congress Socialist Party. This party is the outcome of deep discontent that is evident in the rank and file of the Congress, who have lost all faith in the present Congress leadership and programme.

There are certain people in this country who have been taught to believe that the Indian National Congress is a political party of the Indian bourgeoisie. That is utterly an incorrect analysis of the real position and it amounts to throwing reflection on the sincerity and intelligence of the masses, who have in thousands. courted imprisonment and undergone tremendous sufferings under the Congress flag. It is impossible to convince them that the organisation with which they have so closely been connected and which is built on their sacrifices is a party of the bourgeoisie. I do admit that the present leadership in the Congress is reactionary. The movement need to be radicalised. It will be the most suicidal policy to denounce the Congress and allow it to drift to wrong channels. The Congress has to be made the central organisation through which practical alliance of the exploited sections of the country can only be possible. Denunciation of the Congress will be repetition of the blunder that some over-enthusiasts swayed by ultraleftism committed in 1930 by trying to throw down the Congress flag and vilifying the Congress at a time when the latter was engaged in anti-imperialist fight. That policy only tended to isolate from the mass movement those who committed it. Instead of wrecking the Congress its ideology and outlook have to be revolutionised.

It is gratifying to note that the process of radicalization has already begun. The formation of the Congress socialist party is a practical manifestation of this radicalisation. The Indian working class should form an alliance with this radical group in the Congress. I am glad to note that such an alliance has already been in progress since the party came into existence, and a pact was concluded before the A. I. T. U. C. and Congress Socialist Party last year. Members of this party have begun to take active interest in the Trade Union Movement and I am sure the working class will find an ally in this party not only in its fight for national independence but also in developing its everyday economic struggle.

The impending world war is yet another important factor that makes it incumbent upon the working class to consolidate its position. The Working class should be cautious this time so that the history of the last world war may not repeat itself. This time the workers must resolutely refuse to participate in the war and they should fully avail of the opportunity whensoever it offers itself, of achieving independence. With that object in view, requisite preparations must now be set on a foot. A country-wide compaign, warning the masses of war dangers must be started by the working class in co-operation with other anti-imperialist groups in the country.

SLOGAN OF GENERAL STRIKE.

Before I conclude I should refer to the most remarkable event of the year—the textile general strike. That strike was the outcome of continuous attacks on the standard of living of workers by the employers. The strike, thought fought bravely, fizzled out due principally to the tactics of the employers and repressive policy of the Government. Conditions of workers have worsened since that strike. Wages have gone down still lower and other hardships have also increased, and there appears to be no way out except preparation for a general strike once again. Conditions in railways are in no way better. Over a lac of railway workers have been thrown out of employment in the course of the last six yeas. Trade union activities are discouraged and active trade union workers are victimised on almost all railways. The G. I. P. Railway workers' union is not yet recognised by the management and inspite of repeated assurances by the Railway Board most of the G. I. P. strikers are still out of employment. The recognition of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. union was withdrawn some months back.

Concluding Mr. Shastri said:—

The situation in railways is serious and unless drastic steps are taken to meet the situation there is going to be no end to the miseries of railway workers. The All-India Trade Union Congress should give the slogan of general strike to railway workers, and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation should be urged upon to seriously tackle this question.

M. N. ROY.

The alarming news about the serious illness of Comrade M. N. Roy has upset us all. For the last three years he has been rotting within the four-walls of an Indian prison, where his health has been constantly deteriorating, and he is developing symptoms that may prove fatal any time. Even the ordinary demand of transferring him to some healthy place has been ignored. It is the duty of the working class to carry on vigorous propaganda for the release of comrade Roy. Government must be urged, through the pressure of mass movement, to set him free immediately and unconditionally.

CRUISING ROUND THE WORLD

Herr Specks Leaves For Colombo

COCHIN, April 19.

Herr Oker Specks, a German, who is cruising round the world in a collapsible canoe, left for Colombo. He will proceed from there to Australia touching Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore. He has already visited Karachi, Bombay, Mangalore and other ports on the west coast. His small craft weighs only 65 lbs. and could be folded up in 20 minutes and carried ashore.

He expects to reach Australia in three years, covering not more than 40 miles a day.—A. P.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Urges Gurumukhi Teaching At 25th Session

GUJRANWALA, April 20.

In the specially constructed Pandal fitted with loud speakers began the 25th session of the Sikh Educational Conference. The Pandal was full to the capacity with a large number of ladies. Local gentry and delegates from all corners of Punjab were present. The president, Sir Sundersingh Majithia, on arrival was received by the members of the Reception Committee amidst cheers.

The Conference opened with prayers and was followed by songs by the girl students of the Ferozepur Kanya Mahavidyalaya. Almost all the Sikh leaders of fame and repute were there.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and made a speech and thereafter Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, delivered his presidential address, which was punctuated at intervals with loud applause.

A number of resolutions was passed at to-day's meeting; one congratulated the Maharaja of Faridkote for assuming full ruling powers the Maharaja of Kapurthala on the birth of a grandson, and Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh on his appointment as a member of the India Council.

A second set of resolutions related to the spread of elementary education in villages urging young men to devote the spare time for Gurmukhi teaching.

By adopting another resolution the Conference called upon the Punjab Government to introduce the system of examination in vernacular as desired by the Punjab University. Another resolution urged the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and other Gurdwara committees for helping the Khalsa Schools with funds for preaching the Sikh religion.—United Press.

ROMANCE BRINGS REVELATIONS

Couple's Two Children

PARIS, (By Mail).

A young Hungarian woman last summer left a college in Switzerland and came to Paris. Here she fell in love with a countryman of hers and agreed to marry him.

With the woman's identity papers the man returned to Budapest to obtain consent to the marriage from his father, M. Emerich Geter, a wealthy landed proprietor, who had married since his son's birth.

A great surprise awaited M. Geter, for the woman's papers revealed that she was the daughter of the woman who had become Mme. Geter. Neither husband nor wife had been aware of the fact that the other was already a parent. A stormy scene followed and M. Geter left his chateau.

He refused to consent to the marriage and the son returned here.

Mme. Geter brought an action in a Paris court, but the parties have come to an agreement. M. and Mme. Geter are to return to the chateau to which, prior to the revelation, they had lived for 25 years. Both have given their consent to the marriage of their children.

BERAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Arrangements Nearing Completion

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 20.

The arrangements of the Third session of the Berar Provincial Congress Conference are nearing completion. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Govind Ballabh pant are reaching Akola on the 27th morning by the down Bombay Mail. Seth Radhakisan's Bungalow near the Akola Railway Station is taken for the residence of the two presidents and is being beautifully decorated. The arrangements for the procession of the presidents are being enthusiastically attended to by the reception committee and the whole route is being decorated with gates, arches bunting and other decorations.

The stalls of the Swadeshi Bazar are now complete and are expected to be occupied by about the 25th. Various industries of swadeshi handcraft are demanding accommodation in the swadeshi market.

The exhibition of the village industries is a section by itself.

CONCERT HALL FUND

Money Transferred To Trinity College Of Music For Giving Medals & Prizes

MISS PALAMKOTE'S STATEMENT

A statement has been issued by Miss Bhikaiji L. Palamkote, the well-known lady musician of Bombay, detailing the history of the start and disposal of the Concert Hall Fund.

It is stated that in 1921 she organised a concert and started a fund called the "Music Hall Fund". She was advised by late Mr. G. D. Troylen, of Messrs. Rose & Co., to change the name to the "Concert Hall Fund" as being appropriate, and compatible with the high ideal she had in view. She agreed to the suggestion.

From 1923 to 1928 she organised six more concerts. The proceeds of these seven concerts together with the donations and subscriptions (annual) of the Committee members were credited to the Fund from time to time. These sums, together with the interest accrued thereon, for the last 13 years, i.e., upto 1934, aggregated to Rs. 25,000.

This sum, which Miss Palamkote was able to raise, singlehanded, was obviously not enough to give our city a decent hall. Taking into consideration her advanced age (69) she decided to dispose of the Fund in the next best manner possible—to utilise it in the sacred cause of music itself. There was no musical institution in Bombay worth the name who could boast of an influential Board, or whose existence for a long time—let alone permanence—could reasonably be expected; and it was, therefore, naturally feared that if the amount of the Fund was given to some of the existing Parsi Bands in Bombay there was the danger of the fund being transferred to some other channel, on differences arising, in the future, among the organisers.

APPROACHED TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

So Miss Palamkote turned her attention to the famous Trinity College of Music, London, whose Board consists of cultured, and honest musicians of world repute. This famous institution has been taking examinations in Western music for 62 years past, and has passed lakhs of candidates in music upto now; so there was no doubt about the stability of the Fund if the amount was given to it on certain terms. She approached the College authorities, and got an encouraging reply to her request to utilise only the interest, and the money to be kept intact, and only the proceeds to be utilised for the Prizes and Medals.

DONORS' MEETING.

So, to give the proposal a concrete shape, a meeting was called, on 2nd December 1934, at the music studio of Miss Palamkote, according to the notice given in local papers. Out of 108 donors, 70 were in favour of the proposed disposal. There was only one dissentient in the meeting, Mr. Firoze S. Gazdar. Before the resolution was read and put to the vote, Mr. Gazdar walked out of the meeting! Three days after the resolution was unanimously passed. Mr. Gazdar demanded the sum of Rs. 101 given by him, together with the interest for 12 years. This was done, and he was paid, with interest a total sum of Rs. 151-2-8, for which a duly signed receipt was taken.

The sum of Rs. 25,000 was sent to the Trinity College of Music and the Board agreed to the resolution of the meeting; and in accepting the amount, passed the following resolution. According to the suggestion made in the meeting and endorsed by the College Board, the Prizes are to be named "Bhikaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote Prizes."

THE RESOLUTION.

"Through the munificence of Miss Bhikaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote of Bombay, the following Gold Medals and Prizes will be awarded to the Zoroastrian Parsi candidates gaining the highest results in the following Diploma Examinations for Pianoforte Playing in India.

Fellowship (F.T.C.L.) Medal and Prize of £7.

Licentiate (L.T.C.L.) Medal and Prize of £7.

Associate (A.T.C.L.) Medal and Prize of £7.

"These awards will be made for each of the two examinations, held during the year, and the first award will be made for the examination, 1935.

"Evidence must be adduced that the successful candidates comply with the conditions as to nationality."

29th January 1935.

Miss Palamkote in thanking the donors and all who helped her, particularly Mr. Hormasji D. Jasoobhai, R.A., and Mr. J. S. Banker, for auditing the accounts for 13 years and giving all necessary help (free of charge) expresses her satisfaction at seeing the Fund which had wholly been received from Parsi Zoroastrians being utilised for the musical advancement of the children of Parsi Zoroastrians; and advises the parents to see that their children take to the divine art of music which would enable them, to earn their livelihood honourably and with credit to self and family.

"Meanest Of Minor Tributes"

WESTMINSTER CALLS THE TUNE DELHI PAYS

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The "New Statesman" and "Nation" writes:—

Mr. Churchill grossly overstated his case when he used the alleged discontent of the Indian Civil Service as a weapon with which to assail the whole India Bill. Some discontent, however, there is and it availed to draw Sir Samuel Hoare's consent to a most questionable amendment. The fact seems to be that five members of the executive of the Bengal Civil Service Association circulated a critical memorandum among its members with the curious announcement that silence would imply consent. Six individuals dissented, the rest were silent, but whether in assent or contempt who shall say? Thanks to this hint of discontent and to some speeches from "loyal" Conservatives, the hands of future Indian Governments are now more tightly bound than ever in dealing with the Civil Service. Not only are the interests of all present members secured, but it is now laid down that changes affecting the interests of those who enter in the future can be brought about only by an Act of Parliament. In other words, Westminster fixes the remuneration of future Civil servants, but Delhi pays that bill. Subsequently the Labour Party tried but failed to remove one of the meanest of the minor tributes laid on the Indian people. The cost of Christian chaplains who serve not morely soldiers but civilians also is actually imposed on Hindu and Mahomedan taxpayers. Not only so, but this establishment is a reserved subject, which the elected legislature may not touch. Imperialism is subject to curious lapses of dignity.

JAMIA BUILDING FUND

Dr. Zakir Husain's Tour Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 20.

Dr. Zakir Husain, Shaikh-ul-Jamia and Mr. Shafiqur Rahman Nazim, Hamdardan Jamia, are leaving for the Kandhla District, Muzaffarnagar, on the 22nd April. This is the first tour for collecting subscriptions for the Jamia Building Fund and it will include the Districts of Saharanpur, Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Badaun, Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad.

It is proposed to ask for Rs. 1,000 as contribution to the Building Fund and Rs. 25 as monthly subscription from each District for the recurring expenses of the Jamia.

Local circles of Handardan Jamia have been formed in many places and it is hoped that many more centres will be established during this tour.

Jubilee Celebrations At Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, April 20.

It is understood that two State Durbars will be held at Trivandrum in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties. The first of these will be held on May 6, when a 'khurita' from the Viceroy to the Maharaja of Travancore will be read by the Dewan. At the second Durbar which will be held on May 7, the Silver Jubilee Medals issued by the Government of India will be distributed to the recipients in Travancore. It is also proposed to send a cable of congratulations to their Majesties on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee on behalf of the citizens of Travancore.

Excluding Rs. 1 lakh contributed by the Maharaja separately the Travancore Silver Jubilee Fund last evening totalled about Rs. 8.300.

AIRMAILS DELAYED

MADRAS, April 20.

Airmails due at Madras this morning have been delayed, as the plane with left Meenambakam yesterday with mails to connect with the plane from Karachi and bring the mails to Madras had to land near Hyderabad owing to engine trouble. Enquiries show that the mails have been despatched to Madras by the Calcutta Mail train due here to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Absconding Youth Arrested

CALCUTTA, April 20.

A young Bengali resident of Sylhet, who is alleged to have absconded from Jamshedpur and is wanted in connection with the recent find of arms and ammunition at Titaghur, was arrested last night at Kidderpore in a tiled hut in a locality inhabited mostly by Muslims. Following this two other alleged absconders from Calcutta, both Bengalis were also taken into custody. It is reported that certain documents were seized from their possession.—A. P.

A gruesome murder in broad daylight in the noon of Tuesday, was committed at Kolhapur near Gangavesh, of one Tukaram Bala, a washerman aged 55.

CONGRESS IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 6).

reactionary fortresses of autocracy and transformed them into Houses of Freedom and Democracy; it is a tiresome game, needing almost super-human perseverance and patience.

Effective Antidote

One effective anti-dote to prevent this rot and demoralization, is to provide for some other constructive mass activities outside, to serve as a diversion and welcome change.

A parliamentary campaign under such circumstances is always accompanied by a vigorous country-wide constructive mass programme, so that the two programmes supplement each other's activities and the vacuum created by legislative blank results may be filled up by solid and substantial achievements in other spheres. In the last session, the one great indirect benefit derived by the assignment of a crore of rupees for village uplift work from the Government treasury is due to this double pressure of constructive programme of the All-India Village Industries and the internal attacks of Congress parliamentarians. For decades, the condition of these villages has remained unchanged, their elementary and modest demands for even provision of small dispensaries and primary schools are turned down, even during years of plenty and affluence with overflowing balance and surplus budgets.

Nowhere, at least in the modern struggles, has parliamentary programme alone, and isolated from mass constructive programme, succeeded and 'vice-versa', constructive programme alone, without a push and backing from parliamentarians, has proved equally fruitless and barren. Hence, both must go hand-in-hand together. It is, therefore, necessary to remove a misconception and false notion in good time. Since this parliamentary experiment is started by the Congress, it must be regretfully confessed, that the public-mind is more diverted and concentrated on election campaigns and parliamentary debates alone and a certain amount of laxity and indifference is noticed towards the constructive part of Congress activities.

(To Be Continued).

Viceroy Approves Dr. Ziauddin's Election

SIMLA, April 20.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accord his approval to the election of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad to be the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.—A. P.

Dewan Of Manavadar State Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 20.

Rao Saheb Tribhowandas Trivedi, Diwan Manavadar State expired yesterday of heartfailure. The deceased was in the service of the state for about 20 years.

Addressing the State Ryot Assembly on the first day of the session on Monday, Shrimant Appasaheb the Chief Saheb of Jamkhandi announced that he intended to reduce his personal expenses to Rs. 1,000 per month for three years hence, in order to help the State Budget to balance.

Far Eastern News Service

CHINA'S WAR ON MASS ILLITERACY

Chiang-kai-Sheik Orders Local Authorities To Push On Campaign Of Education

BAN ON LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER

(Special To "The Chronicle.")
(By Air Mail).

Six Chinese labourers working in the Tong Hong Song tin mine at Trolloh F. M. S., were struck by lightning on April 12. Two were removed to Batu Gajah hospital with serious injuries. The rest received local treatment.

Only a fortnight ago two children were killed and another was seriously injured in the same village as a result of lightning.

* * * *

"The Try Again Girl"

Miss Jean Batten, the "try again girl," flying from Australia to England, arrived in Singapore at 2-30 p.m. on April 14, on the third day of her flight.

Interviewed, she described a narrow escape over Timor Sea when, 250 miles from land, her engines suddenly stopped. She dropped from 6,000 feet to 2,000 and fortunately the engine restarted and she arrived at Kupang, 5-1/2 hours after leaving Fort Darwin. She remarked that, probably a foreign substance had entered her petrol pipe causing temporary stoppage.

The flight from Batavia to Singapore was also bad, she encountering low clouds and thunder and storms.

Miss Batten is flying leisurely and does not know when she will be arriving in London. She has left Singapore for Alor Star and Victoria Point.

The plane is the name with which she broke the record for the England to Australia flight last year and it is five years old.

* * * *

Moxa Treatment For Hitler

Herr Adolf Hitler will try the benefits of the world-famous Japanese moxibustion at the hands of a Japanese physician, so that he may "require less sleeping hours with less fatigue and greater physical efficiency.

At the Fuchrer's personal request, made through the German Embassy here, Dr. Gyokushu Takayama, 48, a noted moxibustion expert in Asakusa ward, Tokyo, will sail for Germany early in June to convince the German dictator of the efficacy of Japan's moxibustion process, according to the "Jiji Shimpo."

Dr. Takayama, says the same journal, will also attend the World Medical Congress which is scheduled to open at Leipzig on July 14, with a view to introducing in person his method of moxibustion to the doctors of the world. Last November, he sent to the Berlin Medical College a talkie film entitled, "A Surgical Operation Without the Need of a Messes," showing his method of moxibustion. It is because of this film that he has been invited by the German medical world to attend the Leipzig Congress.

On hearing this the German dictator, says the "Jiji", expressed his earnest desire to have a try at moxibustion at the hands of Dr. Takayama. The honoured physician who has been engaged in the practice of moxibustion for the past 15 years, declares that some of those diseases defying the modern medical art, such as cancer and syphilitic blindness, may be cured by his own method of moxibustion.

* * * *

Japan's Air Programme

The Ministry of Communications has decided to begin work on two airmail and passenger lines connecting Tokyo and Palao and Fukuoka with Taihoku.

When these new lines are put into operation they will connect Japan proper, with insular possessions and also islands in the mandated group under her protection in the South Seas.

It was pointed out that the establishment of service to Palao will mean that but one additional link will have to be made from there to Manila for the purpose of joining up with the Pan-American trans-Pacific service.

It is understood that the present budget provides for the funds necessary to establish the initial equipment for the new air-ways, but the complete plans will require heavy expenditure which will probably be extended over a period of at least ten years.

It was learned that Japanese radio technicians have been consulting with American experts regarding aeroplane radio equipment.

* * * *

China's Dangerous Styles

The report of industrial accidents brought to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Council recently strikes the following warning note:—"Several accidents resulting in serious injury to hands, arms, and legs were due to clothing being caught in gearing, shafting, or belts. The Chinese style of loose clothing:—the wide and short trouser leg, the short coat, and the long sleeve—is quite unsuitable for use in machine processes and regularly takes its toll. A particularly serious occurrence happened on Feb. 18, when, on a metal rolling machine, a worker leaned over to adjust a water pipe. His clothing was caught in unguarded gears and a big wound inflicted on the whole of the back and thigh."

Industrial accidents reported during February numbered 131, as compared with 205 in January. The reduction may be attributed in part to the Spring Festival holidays, and in part to the serious falling-off in employment which has taken place in recent weeks. Five of the accidents were fatal and seven involved women. The causes of 109 are known with sufficient accuracy, and 61 have been the subject of detailed investigation.

* * * *

Homes For The Descrept

Three cities in Malaya-Singapure, Penang and Kuala Lumpur have now started funds for establishing homes for the decrepit and aged in honour of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King.

In Kuala Lumpur two leading members of the Chinese community have promised to donate dol. 50,000 between them for this purpose.

The hope expressed by His Excellency the High Commissioner at a Rotary dinner given in his honour at Singapore recently, that Malaya should present a joint address to His Majesty the King on his Jubilee, does not seem likely to materialise.

The address of the F. M. S. is to be enclosed in a casket of solid ivory, 17 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. It was made from a pair of large ivory tusks measuring 4-1/2 feet each. An inscription in gold on the casket reads: "From the Federated Malaya States—6th May, 1935."

The casket is enclosed in a teak box on which the following has been written:

"Reference F. M. S. despatch—Number ..... April 1935..... To the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street, London, S. W. 1."

* * * *

Mass Education In China.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has issued circulatory orders to the various Provincial and Municipal Governments, requesting them to push on the campaign for literacy and mass education, the following principles to be stressed: cleanliness, simplicity, plainness, promptitude, and exactness.

With these qualities, morals and daily habits are to be reformed Labour and service should be the basis of popular education in the school.

Addressing the "Eighth Party Clearance Anniversary" on April 12 Mr. Yip Tsu Tsang, secretary-general to the Executive Yuan, urged his comrades to struggle for three things.

Firstly, he said, they should complete the anti-Red campaign by reconstructing the rural villages and improving industries and communications. Secondly, the administration should be stabilised and thirdly, the people should cultivate proper ideals.

* * * *

Italian Ambassador Explains Fascism

The Italian Ambassador, Signor V. Lojacono, at the invitation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Legislative Yuan, delivered an address to members of the Yuan in Nanking recently, on the spirit and achievements of the Fascist Movement in Italy. This is the first instance of a foreign diplomatic representative being invited to a meeting of a Committee of the Legislative Yuan.

Fascism, he said, had hastened to proclaim the paramount authority of the central power, repudiating all liberal theories and installing a Government strong and having a clear vision of its finalities. Moreover, Fascism has affirmed the total subordination of individual interests to the interests of the State; has eliminated the class antagonism by enforcing the principle of collaboration between the elements of production, etc. The Ambassador concluded by saying that he saw a similar heroic spirit to that of the Fascists permeating the new life of the Republic of China.

PROPRIETY OF TITLES

They Are Conferred Only On The Deserving, Says Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi

ADDRESS TO THANA D. L. B. PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 21.

The Honourable Sir Alimahomed Khan Dehlavi, President, Bombay Legislative Council, gave this evening a lengthy discourse on the aspects of titles conferred upon by Government, and the duties of the "first servant" of local bodies, while presiding over a double function arranged at the Divecha Town Hall to congratulate Khansaheb Mahomed Azim Kuwari on his being conferred the title and Khansaheb A. A. Divkar on his election as president of the Thana District Local Board.

Khansaheb Divkar, the first Muslim President of the District Local Board, was the recipient of an address by the Hindus and Muslims of the Thana District, who stated that it showed not only the high esteem and regard in which he was held by the members of the Board, but was also a proof of the harmonious relations existing between the different communities in the district.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, after thanking the organisers on their very successful function, observed that so long as he was president of the Legislative Council, he was "muzzled" and, therefore, could not speak any matters political.

The speaker then observed that there were three probabilities why he was asked to preside over that day's function. Firstly, because he passed his school days at Thana, secondly, because he represented Thana District in the Legislative Council along with other districts of Gujarat, thirdly, because he was a Muslim. By electing a Muslim president, the great Hindu body had risen above party strifes and communal squabbles that were rampant throughout India.

TITLES ONLY FOR THE DESERVING

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi then dwelt upon the propriety of titles conferred by Government and referred to the example of Sir Pherozshah Mehta to show that the Government conferred titles on deserving persons only, because in spite of his vigorous fight against the Government, he was made a Knight.

WANTED SPIRIT OF SERVICE

After reviewing the history of Local Boards Act, the speaker said the elections were sought after not in the true spirit of service but as a feather in one's cap. He exhorted candidates to enter local bodies not for seeking personal glorification but to serve the public. What was most needed was constructive policy and methodical work. Self-help was self-government in the present circumstances.

Addressing Khansaheb Divkar, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that he was perfectly right in calling him the "first servant of the people" as elected president of the Local Board.

In his concluding speech, after a vote of thanks was proposed, the president Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi remarked that the question of Muslim education was not only of the Muslims but also of the Hindus, because he said that the cart would make little progress in case one bullock was smart and the other dull.

After refreshments were served, the function came to a close.

"Lives Of A Bengal Lancer" Banned

The film censorship board in Nanking has banned "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," which the Paramount organization consider to be their best for some months. No official explanation was given for the ban and every effort is being made to appeal against the decision. It is believed that the film is to be shown to the Municipal censors here and to officials of British Consulate-General, in order that they may form an opinion on the picture, the story of which takes place in British India.

BRITISH POLITICIANS COPY INDIAN METHODS

When MacDonald Undertakes Fast & Baldwin Decides To Retire!

G.L.M. writes as follows in the 'Indian Finance":—

(It is said that England is being spiritually conquered by India. The subtle and varied effects of the British Administration of India on British political institutions and England's economic and social life have sometimes been perceived. But what if politicians and public men of England and Europe adopted some of the methods of our leaders? The probable results could be clearly seen from the following Press messages).

MacDonald Undertakes Fasting

London, April 15, 1935.

It is understood that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, has decided to launch upon a ten day's fast in order to impress upon Herr Hitler the imperative necessity of Germany rejoining the League of Nations. In the course of a personal letter to the Fuhver, Mr. MacDonald observes: "Eden has already gone and seen you; but we cannot go back to the Garden of Eden until the serpent of suspicion between nations is scotched and the forbidden fruit of armament is shunned. Let the apple of discord, which Eve ate and Newton saw falling, be buried forever. Let us rise higher, despite the Original Sin and the Law of Gravitation. After deep cogitation as a result of country-wide agitation, I have decided to live for the next ten days merely on Hampshire cabbage and drink Schewffer ginger twice a day. May this self-imposed vow of mine and this voluntary penance touch your hear t(if you have any) and persuade you to reconsider your decision! I hope to meet you in Geneva as there are few chances of our meetng elsewhere in this world or the next."

Later reports indicate that Mr. MacDonald embarked upon his fast after a solemn prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A cable of benediction was received from the Pope and another of greetings from Greta Garbo and Pierpont Morgan. A select crowd was present at the ceremony including Miss MacDonald, Sir John Simon, Dean Inge and Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

It is rumoured that M. Flandin, the French Premier, proposes to live for twelve days only on 'hors d'oeuvre' to induce Germany to abolish the recent measure of conscription, while Mussolini will maintain himself on macaroni and avian water for one month to prevent the union of Austria with Germany.

Baldwin Decides To Retire

London, April 20, 1935.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, has issued a statement to the press declaring his intention to retire from public life. He gives no reason but states that he arrived at this decision after careful consideration and prolonged deliberation.

On Reuter's representative approaching Mr. Baldwin in his country-house for an interview, he found Mr. Baldwin reading the Bible. On the correspondent enquiring about his favourite pipe, the Great leader sadly shook his (Bald) head and replied that he had given it up at least during Lent. Although Mr. Baldwin declined to give reasons for his premature retirement after mature thought, it appeared that he might take to amateur golf. It seem that the Conservative leader has been hurt by the irresponsible and obstructive opposition of the Churchillites to the India Bill. He said that he respected their sincerity and honesty; but the methods they were following tended to discredit, not only the great Conservative party, which he had the honour to lead, but also British Parliamentary institutions and political life. They had followed unworthy tactics in canvassing the Princes and the Civil Service and in securing votes during divisions in the Commons. In order to eradicate this moral corruption and intellectual dishonesty, he had decided to withdraw from the Party, as he was sure the Party would thereby be strengthened and purified. He would return only when the situation, in his own opinion, demanded his leadership.

At the end of the interview Mr. Baldwin and the interviewer sang two Psalms and said the Lord's prayer.

Churchillities Walk-Out

London, April 25, 1935.

To-day's Conservative Party meeting at Albert Hall was extremely rowdy. The meeting began with two Chairman being simultaneously elected, Government followers electing Mr. Neville Chamberlain and the Churchillites choosing Lord Lloyd. Speakers of rival groups addressed the meeting at the top of their voice, which made it impossible for either group to follow even their own speakers. In the concluding stages chairs and tables were freely hurled and thrown about, creating a pandemonium. Both groups passed separate and conflicting resolutions. The police had ultimately to clear the hall and arrest six persons from both sides to maintain impartiality.

At the Party Council meeting held subsequently, Mr. Winston Churchill strongly protested against the retirement of Mr. Baldwin, in whose leadership they had lost confidence, but who should be prevailed upon to return in order to be opposed, attacked and flouted. They would not obey him or carry out his policy; but they wanted him as a leader. Mr. Churchill contended that the previous council meeting was 'ultra vires' and the resolutions passed therein were, therefore, reductio ad absurda.' As the Chairman declined to give a ruling in accordance with the contention but wanted to refer the whole matter 'ab initio' to the solicitors, Mr. Churchill followed by ten members walked out of the meeting. They are expected to issue a joint statement, secede from the party and form a new party called the Nationalist Conservative opposing the Official Conservatives at the next elections.

Mr. Chamberlain saw Mr. Baldwin to keep him advise of all developments and will short ly issue an exhaustive statement in reply to Mr. Churchill wherein he will trace the origin and history of the differences and ask the public to face the realities of the situation.

Labourites Divided

London, May 1, 1935.

In a lengthy interview given exclusively to the "Daily Herald," Sir Stafford Cripps severely criticises Mr. A. Henderson's autocratic and high-handed conduct and the complete absence of a policy in the official programme of the Party executive. Sir Stafford says that he proposes to fight the ruling caucus at the Parliamentary Labour Party meeting, at the Trade Union Congress at the Party Council and the Party conference; but if he is defeated on all fronts, he will have to form a new party as the matter is one of conscience for him and the fundamental differences which divide him from the clique which controls the party machine, are questions of principle which leave him no option. His duty to the country is greater than to his party, as his party is after all, meant to serve the country.

If Sir Stafford withdraws from the Party and forms a Socialist group, indications are that Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport in the last Labour Government will also form a separate Centre Group led by himself called the United Labour Party. His differences are also becoming vital.

Mr. Lansbury might, under those circumstances, retire to Iceland to study how atmospheric depressions arise there in order to deal with economic depression in England.

L. G. To Tour The Country

LONDON, May 5, 7935.

Mr. Lloyd George has formulated an elaborate programme of touring all the countries to explain and gather support for his new Plan. He has already proceed to Snowden (Wales) where he broadcasted a speech urging all Welshmen to sink their differences, explore all avenues, rise to the occasion, present a united front and work constructively for his New Dea. He said that he was not down-hearted because the unemployed of to-day would be (with a bit of luck) the capitalists of to-morrow. He said that the future lay with youth and they should awake, arise or be for ever fallen!

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to repeat his clarion call and passionate appeals all over the country.

The Government are following closely Mr. Lloyd George's movements and have asked all local authorities to report the nature and volume of response received by him as well as the adjectives used to describe the National Government. Interesting developments are expected any moment.

PEACE IN THE PACIFIC

Choice Before America: Warning To Militarists

Discussing the safest policy for the United States to follow in the Pacific area, C. M. Eichelberger writes in the 'League of Nations Chronicle," New York.

'The problems in the Pacific present the American advocate of international co-operation with a dilemma. The American people, more or less subconsciously, desire three results from a Pacific policy: avoidance of war; protection of American interests; justice and independence for the Chinese and Filipinos. Any Pacific policy which the American Government formulates will instinctively defend these three objectives. The desire of the American people to avoid war with Japan cannot be denied by any one. The open-door policy with equal opportunity in China has been an American policy for a long time. The American people have been the traditional defenders of China and reaction against the gift of Shantung to Japan was one of the reasons for the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles. Of the three desired results, the avoidance of war with Japan has the first consideration of the American people who are in an anti-imperialist mood and would sacrifie far-reaching economic interests for peace. The American people have for choice one of three policies, only the last of which can guarantee peace, protect legitimate American interests, and independence for Chinese and Filipinos.

GRAVEYARD OF PROSPERITY.

The first policy would be to remain isolated, build two ships for every one Japan constructs—which we can afford to do,—hold naval manoeuvres all over the Pacific and use every other kind of bluff that goes with a militarist policy. Obviously, this programme would be infinitely dangerous and, at best, would solve none of the fundamental problems of the Pacific. The Japanese like the Americans have pride their militarists would demand two ships for our one. The tension between the two countries would increase until there was an armed clash, or until Japan collapsed economically. The first result is the thing the American people most wish to avoid and the second result—Japan's economic collapse—would be another tombstone in the graveyard of world prosperity. The second policy would be for the United States to withdraw from any interest in the Pacific, no matter how legitimate, or from any tangible expression of their sympathy for China or the Philippines in an effort to avoid any friction with Japan. This lacks courage and would solve none of the fundamental problems of the Pacific. I would strengthen the hands of the Japanese militarists, and there seems no reason to believe it would avoid war in the long run. The third policy is a complex one. It is not easy to define. But it marks the difference between statesmanship and militarism. In other words, it is a policy of co-operation with other nations to avoid war in the Pacific to curb Japanese militarists in China, while at the same time holding out the hand of friendship to the Japanese in such unmistakable terms that in the long run they cannot fail to grasp it.

What we want really is peace in the Pacific for all nations; peace for the United States, yes, but also peace for China, Russia and Japan. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the American people can have peace in the Pacific themselves if the Russians and Japanese have war. There is no one nation today that can keep peace in the Pacific alone. For any one nation to set itself up as the police power there—whether it be Britain, Russia, France or the United States—means war. But who is there to deny that co-operation among all of the nations of the world to keep peace in the Pacific would be sufficient to block the militarist policy of any nation?

Not only is co-operation necessary to block Japanese militarism but world co-operation is necessary to engage in that large scale economic and political planning which will make it possible for the Japanese people to live. The Lytton Report, which outlined a programme for preservation of Japan's special interests in Manchuria and the International Labour Organization, which is the first effort to improve labour conditions by international agreement, are the first steps in world economic planning for Japan's benefit.

The conclusion therefore is obvious. Congress must grant the President authority to negotiate and to reach agreements, open covenants, openly arrived at with other nations through the machinery at Geneva.

WARNING TO MILITARISTS.

In the second place, the American people must maintain that calm attitude towards Japan which, while showing to Japan that the United States is firm in maintaining its rights and in protecting spiritually at least the Chinese and the Filipinos, demonstrates clearly to Japan that this country means to avoid war and wishes real peace. Militarists must be cautioned that tremendous military preparation and naval manoeuvres inflame instead of cooling the situation.

At the same time the American peace movement must caution itself not to concentrate its efforts to secure peace by a weak withdrawal from American sympathy with the Chinese.

The policy just defined, firmness, with good-will, and world co-operation at Geneva, is not easy. It demands calmness, statesmanship, tolerance, and a desire to co-operate with all people. But only in that way can be found permanent peace.

"Ground Covered By Hindi Is Ground Gained For Sanskrit"

Appeal To Women To "Sanskritise" Indian Life And Culture

MASULIPATAM, (By Mail).

Mr. Kasi Krishnacharya, the founder of the Neo-Sanskrit Movement, in the course of an appeal to the public says:—

I have always felt that the Hindi Movement of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his colleagues proved providentially a second life of defence to the Sanskrit Movement. Hindi could be described, as I have often felt, as Sanskrit in disguise for all practical purposes.

One need not be discouraged by the fact that Sanskrit has not as yet made such headway as Hindi has, for the simple reason that not a few of the factors which have made for its progress are not present in the case of Sanskrit. Suffice it to say that the ground covered by Hindi is ground gained for Sanskrit and that no case need be made out for the movement afresh to-day though there is need for a case to be properly presented.

The craze, if I may say so, for the acquisition of Sanskrit culture in an ever increasing measure in far off lands like Germany and America ought to make every Indian pause and query himself whether he could ever absolve himself of his answerableness for his lethargy and silence in this behalf. While the West generally is ever anxious and on the alert to catch the faintest ray of oriental culture and Sanskritic knowledge the East seems to be still lost in its age-long torpor. Knowledge of Sanskrit is nothing but knowledge of one's cultural past and cultural self.

BEST SCHOOL TO BEGIN

To my mind as I have always felt the best school-room and the university to start with is the home. Let the message, therefore, go forth "Sanskritise" our life and culture under the patronage and the aegis of womankind in the country." I have always been appealing that the Indian mother who has ever been the custodian and preserver of what is best and noblest in our traditions of the past will be found to be the rejuvenator of our Sanskritic culture and one best suited to suckle the child with the milk of Aryan culture.

The future of India rests with the education and enlightenment of Indian womanhood on right lines consistent with our traditions.

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Blunder To Aim At Wrecking Congress

Declaration Of Safeguards Instead Of Rights

OUTCOME OF J. P. C. REPORT

National "Tapasya" Needed For Swaraj, Says Ottama

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Rev. Ottama, delivered at Cawnvore, at the sixteenth session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha on Saturday.

The Hindu Mahasabha owed its origin to the far-seeing statesmanship and constructive genious of that illustrious son of Mother India, I mean Swami Sraddhanand, and during the short period of its existence it has done a lot in the way of safeguarding the interests of the Hindus and retarding the forces of disintegration which had been eating into the vitals of the Hindu community.

NO ENCROACH ON SISTER COMMUNITIES.

The aims and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha have been reiterated on many occasions by so many responsible Hindu leaders that I do not think it necessary to re-state them, although it is not unoften that we find persons, who should have known better, betraying ignorance about them and indulging in cheap sneers at this great institution. I will content myself by saying only this that the Hindu Mahasabha has never been actuated by any desire to encroach on the rights and privileges of other sister communities. Its sole concern has been to safeguard the legitimate interests of the members of the Hindu community and prevent these being adversely affected in any way. Friends, if the instinct of self-preservation is regarded as perfectly legitimate in the case of even the meanest creature on God's earth, I do not understand why it should be denied only to the Hindu community.

CONGRESS AND AWARD.

The Hindu India and the Nationalist India has condemned the "Award" with one voice and urged its modification in accordance with broad principles of democracy and nationalism but the British Government have persisted in ignoring the realities and accordingly been farther and farther away from a correct solution of the Indian problem.

In this connection, we cannot but take notice of the attitude taken up by the Indian National Congress in regard to the Award. I know they have condemned the principle underlying the so-called Communal Award as strongly as possible but the fact that they did not urge its immediate and unconditional rejection which should have been the only logical conclusion of their condemnation, has given rise to a lot of misinterpretation in interested quarters. Who can say that this non-committal attitude on the part of the Congress has not emboldened the Joint Parliamentary Committee to incorporate the provisions of the so-called Communal Award lock, stock and barrel into the scheme of constitutional reforms propounded by them, in the teeth of universal popular opposition here in India.

The Hindu Mahasabha, if it is to be true to the aims and objects for the furtherance of which it had been started, cannot sit with folded hands trusting to the power of prayers to work miracles in regard to this grave menace to the growth of healthy nationalism in India. Its clear duty will be to continue to carry on a raging and tearing campaign throughout the country in such a way as to convince our Muslim brethren how the provisions of the Communal Award are likely to prove detrimental to their best interests in the long run and how it would lead to increased inter-communal tension outside and inside the legislatures so that real power may continue to be in the hands, as Mr. C. Y. Chintamani so nicely put, of our inescapable trustees of the I.C.S. headed by a Governor-General and Governors with many and important powers centred in them as authorities external and superior to the Governments responsible to their respective legislatures.

PET BOYS OF HOARE.

We have already seen what precious little has been achieved by our friends Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and others of their way of thinking who had tried all of those expedients to arouse public opinion in England about a much broader issue than the Communal Award, I mean the main constitutional question. These distinguished countrymen of ours were treated as the "pet boys" of Sir Samuel Hoare only so long as they did not try to disturb the fundamentals of the scheme drawn up by the British experts. But when these sane and sober persons took the unusual step of drafting a joint memorandum suggesting modifications of the White Paper proposals the Joint Parliamentary Committee lost no time in making them realise their proper limitations. I do not think the British Press and the British public would be more hospitable to our agitation at this stage over the Communal Award or the Joint Parliamentary Committee's proposals than they have been before. To speak the truth, the generality of the British public have neither the time nor the inclination to attend to what is going on about the affairs of 352 millions of their fellow subjects out here in India. They will remain content as ever before with the spoon-feeding in the matter of Indian affairs to which they are treated by Sir Samuel Hoare and their "men on the spot" by whom they have always set much store.

REVEALS BRITISH MIND.

The long-looked-for report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has at last seen the light of day and you would expet me to express some opinion on it. Friends, I am in the happy position of being able to extend a hearty welcome to this report because it reveals, as through a mirror, the real mind of the British Imperialists. In view of the fact that the report has throughout scrupulously omitted any reference even to "Dominion Status" for India, not to speak of "Purna Swaraj." I consider it a sheer waste of time to discuss the implications of the numerous safeguards which the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee have thought fit to tack on to every important proposal having the semblance of making the slightest concession to the Indians.

That one omission is more eloquent in showing where we, Indians, stand really in our agitation for further constitutional reforms than all the special pleadings that the apologists of the 'Great Mogul' at Whitehall may have been tutored to put forward. Indians asked for a Declaration of Rights under the Constitution for the children of the soil. They have got instead a Declaration of Safeguard for the stranger on the soil. Friends, it is all very well to talk of safeguards but how are we going to safeguard the safeguards? How are we going to ensure that the safeguards will guard safely:—will be servants of the people and not tyrants? The Report has proved beyond doubt as, I am sure, even the most sober-minded moderate amongst us will now admit that the Indian National Congress has been right in its cry that Swaraj is not to be attained as a gift from Britain,—it has got to be earned by the sheer force of our "National Tapasya."

If the present report serves to dispel the illusion about British generosity that had so long obsessed a large number of our countrymen,—I, for one, would not regard the time, money and energy spent during the last few years over its production as having been wasted.

TREATMENT OF HARIJANS.

Then there are our brethren of the so-called Depressed classes our conception in regard to whom has got to be placed on a more rational and humane basis. The society has also got to be purged of the numerous social usages and customs which have so long tended to cramp the personality of its individual members directly and indirectly so that the Hindu Community may be rejuvenated and restored to its pristine glory and prowess.—United Press.

EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL CASTES

"Treatment Of Depressed Classes Far From Satisfactory"

MR. SWARUP'S WELCOME ADDRESS

CAWNPORE, April 20.

Mr. Birjendra Swarup, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of his address strongly criticised the Government's policy in the proposed separation of Burma from India and said that the two countries were bound by traditional ties, being inheritors of a common religious culture. More grievous injuries would, therefore, be inflicted on people of both Burma and India, when the scheme of separation came into effect.

He next attacked the Communal Award and said that Hindu opinion could never be reconciled to it. Negotiations between the President of the Congress and Mr. Jinnah had not yet borne fruit but if the negotiations were carried by one party in a bargaining spirit, he for one would not support them. The best solution to the Communal problem lay in the Hindus properly organising themselves and raising an united voice to protect their rights. That organisation could only be possible when Hindu society purged itself of its inherent impurity by dealing equal justice to all castes.

Their treatment of the depressed classes was far from satisfactory and consolidation of Hindu society was not possible so long as Hindus did not revise their opinion about the rights of the so-called lower castes.—A.P.

LUCKY INDIANS

Red-Cross Sweep Stakes Draw

MADRAS, April 20.

The following is the list of Indians, who have drawn prizes in the Luxemburg Redcross Sweepstakes:—F. S. K. Patail, care of Amardass Ihawan, Proprietor, Punjab Stone and Lime Factory, Akaltara, 59,000 francs; S. V. Rethinam Pillai, Trichinopoly, 5,000 francs, Mrs. A. Orchard, Madras, 1,000 francs, K. Sreenivasiah, Salem, 1,000 francs. The draw is still continuing.—A. P.

BEL-AIR SANATORIUM OF PANCHGANI

Governor's Tribute To Its Useful Work & Cosmopolitan Character

OPERATING THEATRE OPENED

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the opening of the Operation Theatre of the Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, on Saturday, said:—

The record of the growth of this Sanatorium from its small beginnings in Poona City to its present position as one of the largest institutions of its kind in India, is a most interesting story. It brings out the commendable initiative of Dr. Rustomji Billimoria in founding this Sanatorium 24 years ago, and his untiring energy and liberality in developing it and bringing it up to date.

You are extremely fortunate in having such a happy situation for your buildings. On one side, you avoid the excessive rainfall and cold of Mahableshwar, and, on the other, the chronic shortage of water of the area to the East. The great variety of climate within so short a distance has made it possible to move those cases which require more warm to the milder neighbourhood of Wai, without the expenditure of much time or money on the move.

NEW OPERATING THEATRE

I am very glad that the Sanatorium is being kept up to date by the addition of the new operating theatre which I have come to open to-day. I understand that there are definite limitations to the purely therapeutic treatment of tuberculosis, and that at certain stages of the disease it is only by surgical methods that any progress can be made. Now that this new and well-equipped theatre has been provided, patients will be able to obtain whatever kind of treatment they may require without being moved from this Sanatorium—a very great improvement.

Very important, too, is the coming installation of an X-Ray plant which is being provided by the munificence of Mr. Fakirji Cowasji. This will render possible research on scientific lines into the cause and development of tuberculosis, and even the smallest advance in our knowledge of this terrible disease is of the greatest value.

OPEN TO ALL CASTES & CREEDS

A notable feature in the history of this institution is the series of generous gifts of money by Parsi benefactors which has facilitated its progress. It is all the more praiseworthy that the Sanatorium is open to persons of all castes and creeds, and that everyone is given the best available treatment without distinction. No less praiseworthy is the fact that no distinction is made between rich and poor, and that every patient is treated in accordance with his needs and with no reference to what he can pay.

I appreciate the feeling of pride with which it is claimed that the poor are treated free, and I realise the generosity which makes free treatment possible. But I am also pleased to see that fees are charged to those who can afford them. This is, in my opinion, the proper system, as it is only right that those who can afford to pay for treatment should do so.

FINANCIAL HELP

With regard to your request for financial help from Government, while readily admitting the excellence of your cause, I can only reply that, as long as Government is compelled, for financial reasons, to reduce the grants to local bodies, the payment of new grants to private institutions is, I regret to say, out of the question. If financial conditions improve, an application to the Surgeon-General will, I can assure you, receive careful consideration.

A. I. C. C. MEETING AT JUBBULPORE

To Consider Working Committee's Resolutions

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

In connection with the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Jubbulpore commencing next Wednesday, a reception committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Seth Govind Das, to whom communications should be addressed. The time and place of the meeting will be intimated to the members on their arrival.

Besides elections to the Parliamentary Board and election disputes, a panel of the A I C C will consider the rules and procedure of the A I C C and appoint auditors and consider the resolutions of the Working Committee and those sent by private members besides any other business with the consent of the President.—A. P.

ASSAM'S WELCOME TO AMRIT KAUR

Civic Adress At Sibsagar

SIBSAGAR, April 20.

A civic reception was accorded to Mrs. Amrit Kaur by the Sibsagar Municipality.

The Mahila Samiti and the citizens presented Mrs. Amrit Kaur with two separate addresses. The addresses contained praise of Mrs. Amrit Kaur's work in connection with relief to the flood-stricken people of Assam.

Mrs. Kaur gave a fitting reply to the addresses. She thanked Assam for the wonderful welcome and assured the citizens that as long as she lived she would not forget Assam.

Mrs. Amrit Kaur visited Kanwarpur, Balliaghat and Nazira yesterday, where huge meetings were held and several addresses were presented. Perhaps yesterday was the first occasion when a woman was presented with an address by any of the Municipalities in Assam.—United Press.

Houses In Barisal Raided

BARISAL, April 20.

Several houses were simultaneously raided yesterday in connection with, it is understood, the recent arms find at Titaghur and certain books and leaflets were seized.—A. P.

IMPRESSIVE GATHERING

INDORE, April 20.

The spacious Pandal in the Biscoe Park was full to the brim, when the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan commenced its session this evening, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi.

Among those prominent seated on the dais were the Maharaja and Maharani the members of the Royal family of Indore, Rai Bahadur Bapna, Prime Minister, several Government officials and representatives of Central India and Rajputana States.

Among the All-India leaders were Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, the Vice-President of the Sammelan, Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Dhruva of the Benares Hindu University, Kaka Kalelkar, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Miss Miraben and Mr. Thakar.

Besides, many leading institutions like Tagore's Visvabharati, The Kashi Vidyapith, the Gujerat Vidyapith, the Indian Branch of Poets, Editors and Novelists' Association and the Delhi University and many other educational institutions of Rajputana and Central Indian States were represented.—United Press.

ITS IDEOLOGY MUST BE REVOLUTIONISED

A. I. T. U. C: PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Remove Internal Conflicts And Develop United Front

"REFORMS" A DEVICE FOR IMPERIALIST CONSOLIDATION

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Comrade Hari Har Nath Shastri delivered his presidential address at the 14th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, held at Calcutta on Saturday, in the course of which he said:

Comrades,

I am sure you all must be feeling the enforced absence from amongst us of some of our well-known leaders and close comrades. I should particularly refer to comrades Jawaharlal Nahru, Subhas Chandra Bose and Charu Chandra Banerji. Circumstances beyond our control, have deprived us of their guidance that we so much needed at the present juncture. On your behalf I convey to them our personal greetings and let us hope that the forces that have kept them away from us for the time being, will be compelled in near future to set these veteran leaders free to guide us.

CAPITALIST OFFENSIVE

Comrades, we are meeting here to-day at the most critical juncture. The working class is face to face with a crisis, that is unprecedented in the history of the Trade Union Movement in this country. The offensive of the capitalists against the standard of living of the working class has reached its climax. The wage-cuts that commenced as early as in the year, 1928, has since then been going on unabated, with the result that in principal industries, wages have generally gone down by about 45 p.c. and in some cases by over 60 per cent. The earnings have gone down to starvation level, to a level where it has become almost impossible for workers to get on even with the bare necessities of life. The increasing unemployment has made the situation still worse. In every industry and in every important industrial city thousands of workers have in course of the last six years, been thrown out of employment.

GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

The Capitalist offensive has become all the more formidable due to the Government repression that is every day increasing.

In course of strikes that took place in the years 1928-29, free and arbitrary use of section 144 was made in stopping strike meetings and processions and prominent labour workers were thrown into prison. Since then the repressive policy of the Government has been continuing with increasing vigour and it surpassed all limits during the last textile general strike. In every important industrial center where the strike took place, the Government from the very outset exercised all its influence to check the spread of the strike wave by stopping meetings and demonstrations, by keeping important workers out of the field of action by arresting them and launching prosecutions against them. Soon after the general strike was over, a number of Trade Unions in Bombay were declared unlawful. This was followed by similar ban on Trade Union activities in the Punjab, Madras and Bengal. In the latter province the position is the worst conceivable. Here the Government is bent upon allowing no progressive movement to grow.

CONSOLIDATION OF REACTIONARY FORCES.

All these repressions are part of a policy. The Joint Parliamentary Committee report is a glaring instance of this policy. The reforms promised in the report grant no freedom to the masses. In fact it is simply intended to bribe the princes, landlords, and the bourgeoisie and to win them over to the side of imperialism. Restricted franchise based on property qualifications, introduction of second chamber in provinces, the system of indirect elections to Federal Legislatures, protection of commercial rights and joining the princes in Federation, all these are clear indications of the imperialist policy of preserving old allies and creating new ones. The Indian capitalists were inclined towards the national movement till some time back. The Indian National Congress received considerable support from them from time to time. This made imperialism change its policy towards the capitalists.

Hence the post-War trade pacts, abolition of excise duty, grant of protection, bounties and other concessions. All this has been done to bring the dissatisfied bourgeoisie of this country closer to the side of imperialism. And to satisfy the political aspirations of this class, imperialism has promised them the reforms as indicated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION

How shall the working class stand against this formidable combination? That is the most important question that we have to consider to-day. I feel that the working class must first of all set its own house in order, by removing conflicts and dissensions and by bringing about solidarity in the trade union movement. And secondly it must firm combinations and find out allies that have one common mission bringing about National Independence—an Independence that would usher in an era of prosperity for the masses.

TRADE UNION UNITY

Trade Union unity is the slogan that we all have been taking about since that unity was broken in the year 1929 at the time of the Nagpur session of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Unity conferences and committees have in past taken place, but the gulf has not yet been abridged. But now a stage has come, when every group that is sincerely devoted to the cause of workers, realises the supreme importance of solidarity in the Trade Union Movement. Capitalist onslaughts and imperialist repressions have opened the eyes of all groups. Every one feels that the struggle cannot proceed even a step forward unless and until mutual differences are removed and unity achieved in the movement.

The recent changes in international situation have also been considerably helpful in bringing different groups closer. Consolidation of different parties in the working class movement is taking place all over Europe on account of fascist menace. Mutual differences in past between communists and socialists in Europe helped the forces that were hostile to the interests of workers. Thus the dissensions between these two parties were instrumental in establishing fascist regime in Germany, where the working class movement is being ruthlessly

(Continued on page 14.)

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